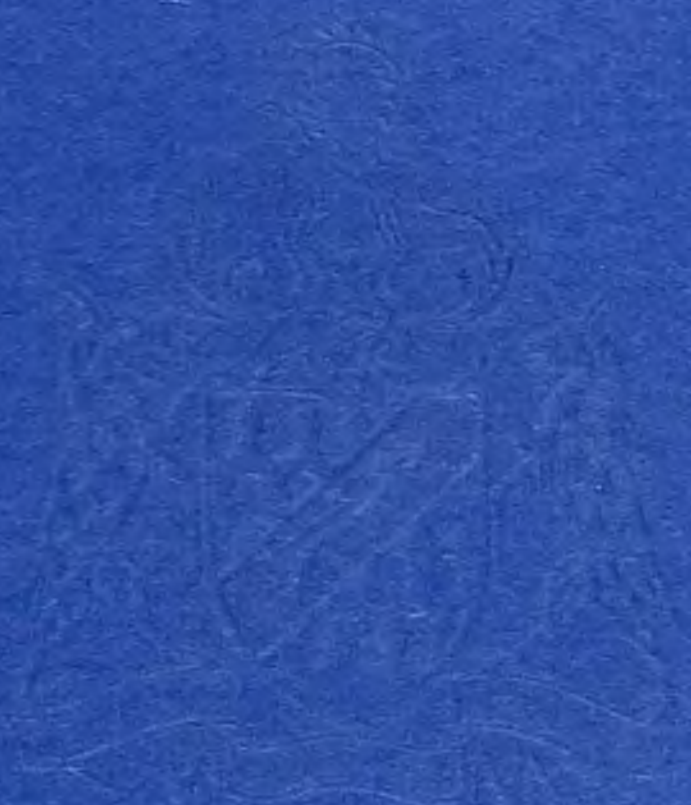


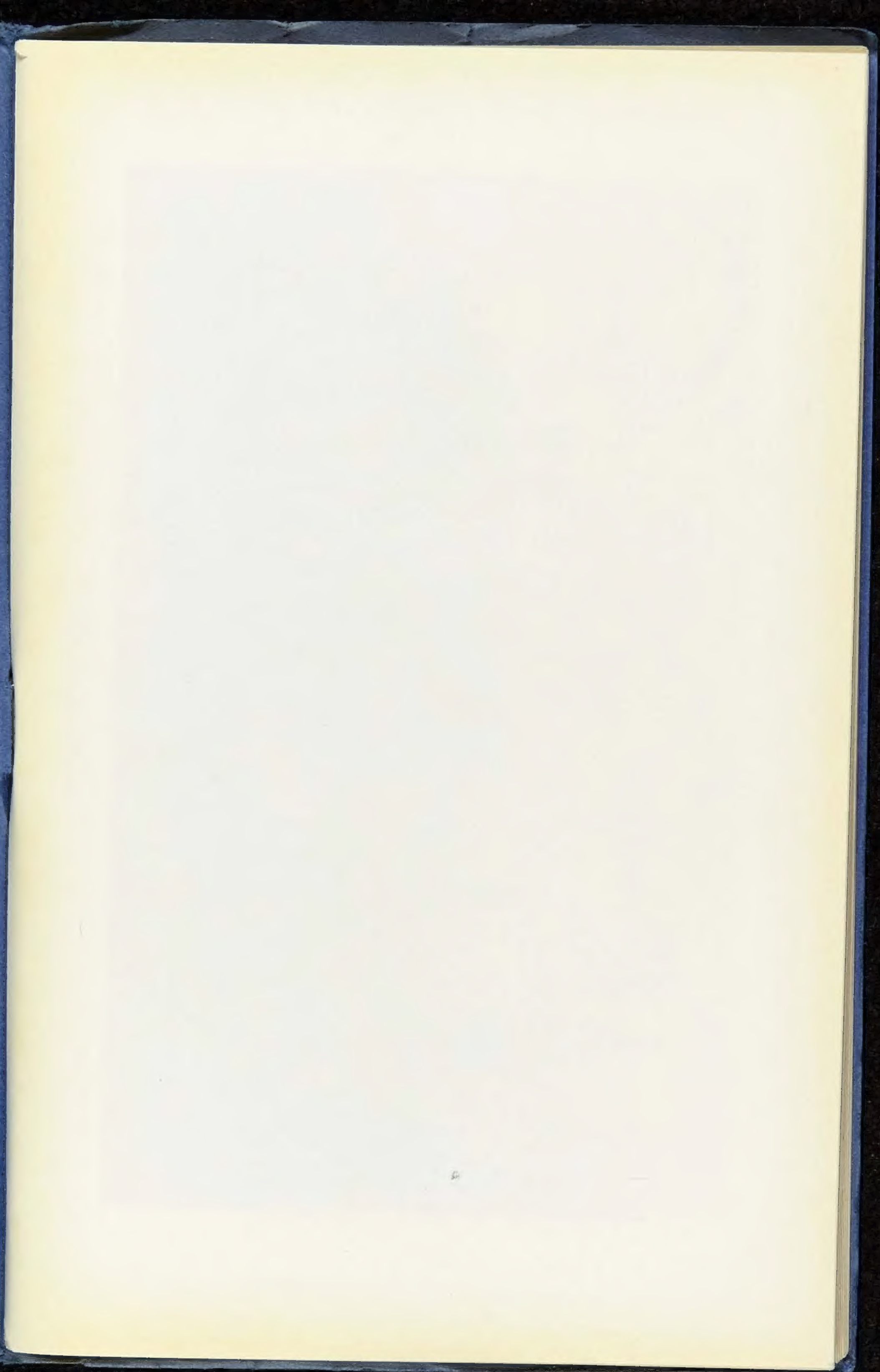
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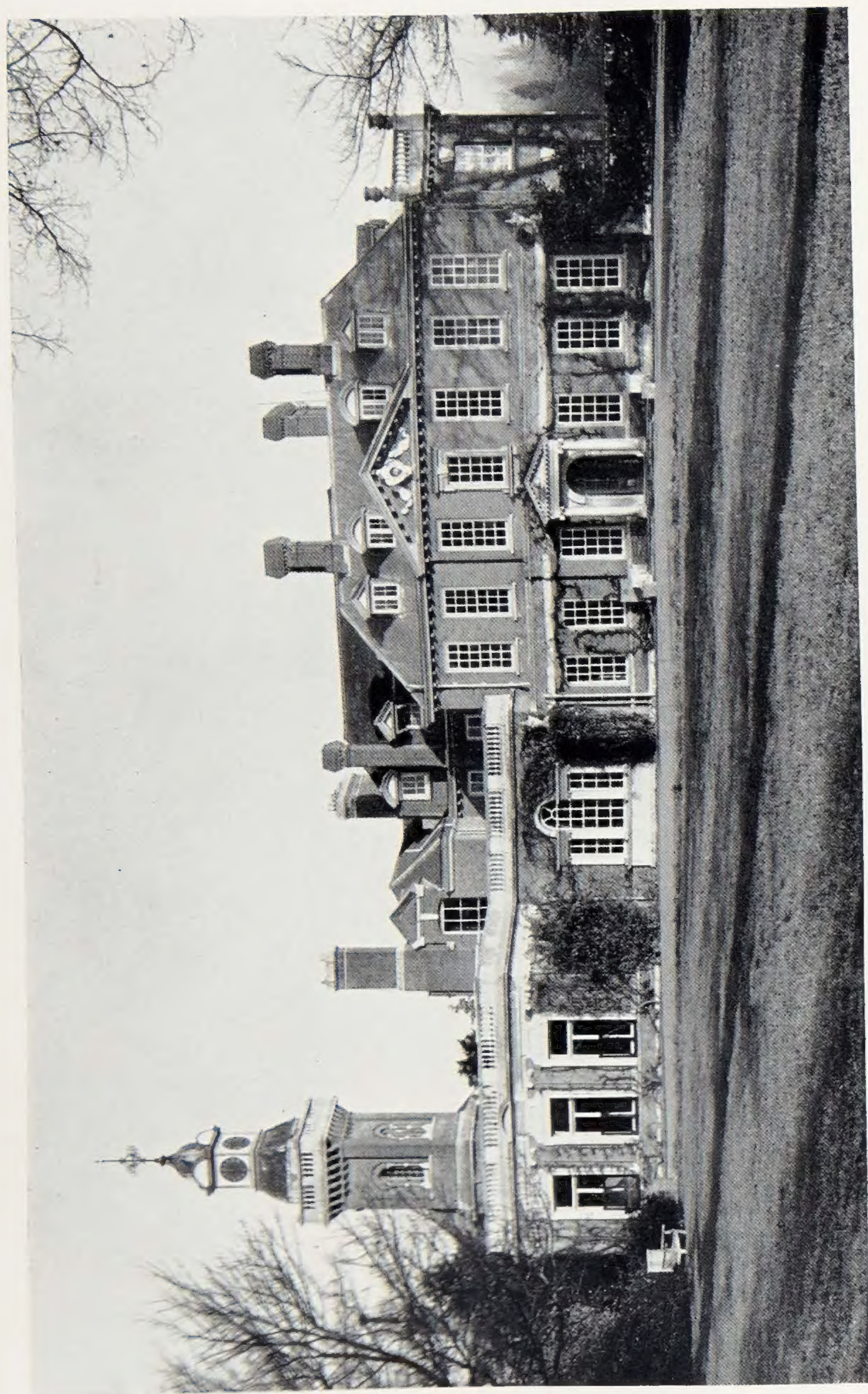


VOL. XXI—No. 134

SUMMER 1959







ALDENHAM HOUSE

THE SKYLARK

MAGAZINE

OF

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S SCHOOL, HAMPSTEAD
WESTBERE ROAD, N.W.2

Editors:

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B. L. BRANDIE

M. A. HOLLINGTON

M. D. YOUNG

J. I. WOLTON

SUMMER TERM 1959

VOL. XXI—No. 134

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SCHOOL OFFICERS

SUMMER, 1959

School Captain: J. R. BUSTARD

School Vice-Captain: A. R. FREEMAN

School Prefects:

R. P. LANSDELL
A. R. FREEMAN

J. LITTLEWOOD

J. W. HOLLAND
D. J. ENGLISH

Senior Sub-Prefect:

G. H. L. SHEPARD

Sub-Prefects:

M. ANDERSON, M. E. BRADFORD, B. L. BRANDIE, P. J. BRASIER, A. BROWN,
N. C. BROWN, J. COOMBS, I. DUNN, G. H. N. EVANS, R. J. GRAYSON, B. L. HARRI-
SON, D. KING, S. LAMB, P. MITCHENERE, D. J. H. O'DELL, P. M. POLLAK, J. W.
VALENTINE, M. G. VAUGHAN, G. WEBSTER.

House Captains:

Calverts:	J. LITTLEWOOD	Meadows:	D. W. KING
Hendersons:	A. R. FREEMAN	Russells:	D. J. ENGLISH
Joblings:	G. H. N. EVANS	Strouts:	R. J. GRAYSON

Captains of Games:

Basketball:	D. J. SEMLYEN	Cross-Country:	J. W. HOLLAND
Boxing:	A. BROWN	Fives:	P. M. POLLAK
Cricket:	J. R. BUSTARD	Rowing:	R. P. LANSDELL
Shooting:	R. WINNEY	Swimming:	M. G. VAUGHAN
Tennis:	P. MITCHENERE		

Assistant Games Secretary: J. LITTLEWOOD

School Recorder: A. R. FREEMAN

Senior N.C.O., C.C.F.: A. R. FREEMAN

School Librarian: N. C. BROWN

EDITORIAL

The decision to move the School to new buildings in Hertfordshire assures us that those whose responsibility it is to care for the material fabric of the School are active and enterprising. We congratulate the Governors, the Headmaster and all others who have helped, upon their foresight, perseverance and courage in planning the translation of the School, and we hope that the project turns out as fortunately as at present seems likely. Few of those who have travelled for years through the murk, grime and gloom of the North London suburbs to reach Westbere Road can regret the possibility of a move to more open, spacious, gracious surroundings, and we can speculate hopefully about the increased opportunities which may arise in the future.

The life of the School in its altered form at Aldenham House will no doubt involve changes of custom and routine, but we cannot doubt that the need to evolve new methods to meet new circumstances will offer a stimulating challenge to all members of the School

community. What of the meantime? There are still over two years before the School will assemble for the first time at Elstree. Challenges will have to be met in the future. What better preparation than to meet the challenges of the present? We tend, quite naturally, to think well of ourselves (albeit often under a cloak of nonchalance), but there is no doubt that many opportunities exist for the improvement of our communal life and work, here and now.

In scholastic matters, can we feel satisfied? The number of able boys gaining University awards continues to increase, but at the same time the few who fail to achieve A Level standard in the G.C.E., and those who manage to pass in only a few O Level subjects give rise to some misgivings, which a greater spirit of determination and application would easily allay.

In another realm—"out of School" activities—the achievement of members of the School, both individually and collectively, often reaches very high levels of excellence, yet the degree of support given at Sporting occasions, Concerts and Plays, for example, is often disappointing. Our aim should be to think of the School as a community, including pupils, staff, parents, and Old Boys, which needs, and deserves, the support and loyalty of all its members if it is to achieve the best possible results, and indeed if it is in the long run to serve the best interests of every one of its members. A new tradition of vigorous support of School activities is necessary; nor is it unknown at many schools in this country of far less august repute than ours. Those who have travelled abroad with the School Dramatic Society and seen the eager interest of the people of Germany in its dramatic productions, and then remembered the lukewarm support given to a meritorious and successful venture such as the recent performance of "The Creation" cannot help but feel that all is not as it should be in this respect.

There is no doubt that all present members of the School—especially as they think of those who have wished without success to belong to it—feel a sense of privilege in being members of it. Let them remember that the School's name is not something that can be drawn upon indefinitely: it is something that has to be created afresh by each generation working actively, not only each for himself, but each for all.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS

Our congratulations are offered to Colonel P. C. Bull, D.S.O., the Chairman of the School Governors, on his publication as Master of the Haberdashers' Company on November 25th, 1958.

* * *

We congratulate also the Headmaster on being unanimously appointed Chairman of the Governors of Henrietta Barnett School, Hampstead Garden Suburb, and of its Junior School. He succeeded Sir Gurney Braithwaite, who died in 1958.

Further congratulations are offered to the following, who have made the recent Scholarship-hunting season a record for the School: M. A. Steel, who gained a £100 Open Scholarship in Natural Sciences at Clare College, Cambridge; S. J. P. Waters a £100 Open Scholarship in Natural Sciences, at St. John's College, Cambridge; R. L. Sekulin a £60 Whitby Open Science Scholarship at Downing College, Cambridge; S. G. Kahn a £40 Open English Exhibition at Clare College, Cambridge; P. E. Lawson a £40 Open Exhibition in English at Downing College, Cambridge; L. F. Orbach a £40 Open Exhibition in History at Magdalen College, Oxford; P. G. Sulston a £40 Open Exhibition in English at Magdalene College, Cambridge; P. L. Udell a £100 Open Scholarship in History at Keble College, Oxford; J. Winney a £40 Open Exhibition in Natural Sciences at Jesus College, Cambridge; and P. C. Yellow an Entrance Exhibition for Physics to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. A number of other candidates were successful in gaining places as Commoners in the same examinations.

* * *

On October 21st, a party of boys selected from Sixth Form Geography sets attended a lecture at the Royal Festival Hall, sponsored by the Ford Dagenham Trust. The lecture was given by Sir Vivian Fuchs on the experiences of the recent Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and proved most enlightening to those who were present.

* * *

During the Spring Term a series of Spoken English Competitions was held throughout the School. The winner in each Form received a Book Token, and the following were adjudicated best performers in each group of Forms: Seconds, P. B. Davies; Thirds, N. C. Mason; Fourths, D. R. Solomons; Lower Fifths, D. M. S. Jones; Upper Fifths, S. C. Glass; Lower Sixths, Modern and Science, J. I. Wolton; Second and Third Year Sixths, Modern and Science, M. J. Birch.

* * *

On February 10th, the Sixth Forms were addressed by Mr. Hugh Lyon, Director of the Public Schools Appointments Bureau.

* * *

On March 12th, about thirty boys from various Sixth Form General Studies Groups attended a Conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, organised by the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government.

* * *

On March 25th, three boys from the Fourth Form, E. W. Kearton, M. S. Sorrell, and D. A. Watkinson, continued what has become quite a regular custom for the School, by appearing—anonymously—in the B.B.C.'s Children's programme, "Playbox."

Of "Perspective" and its launching, much has been, and might be written. Commendation is certainly due to those members of London Schools Sixth Forms who have taken an active share in the publication of this magazine, of which at present two issues have appeared. "Perspective" might be described as a younger brother of the "Universities and Left Review," and is written "By Sixth Formers for Sixth Formers." The enthusiasm of those who have written for it and taken a hand in its management is beyond question.

* * *

Another venture in journalism, this time of a more domestic nature, has been the initiation by another group of our own Sixth Formers of "Bavarde," a weekly news sheet, providing an up-to-date record of School news, activities, and personalities, with notices of artistic events, not only in School but in the whole London area. The Editors are to be congratulated on having achieved a lively, readable style of writing, without the use of "schoolboy" humour, libel, or sedition! The publication has apparently been well supported.

* * *

Interesting experience should be in store for R. J. Pace and M. G. Vaughan of VIA Science, who have been selected for the British Schools' Exploring Society's Expedition to Arctic Sweden during this summer from July to September.

* * *

Congratulations to D. J. McInnes of VIA Modern, who has been awarded an English Speaking Union Scholarship, which enables him to spend a year in an American Boarding School.

* * *

Special congratulations to the four members of VIA Modern, who on their own initiative planned and carried out an extensive journey in Spain during the Easter Holidays. They were away from 20th March to 11th April, and a detailed account of their impressions is to be found elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

B. L. Brandie has been appointed Editor of "The Skylark," and A. M. May an Assistant Editor.

* * *

The Editors gratefully acknowledge help given by P. Sheldon of 5¹⁶, who has carried out all the black and white illustrations in this issue of the School magazine.

* * *

Observant readers of "The Skylark" will be aware of a change of the type used in this edition. In place of the traditional Eighteenth Century type, Baskerville, which has a long and honourable history, we are now using Plantin, a type of comparatively recent design.

COMING EVENTS

SUMMER TERM

Monday, 16th June & Thursday, 18th June:	School Concerts, Parts I & II.
Friday, 19th June:	Leavers' Party (Old Boys).
Monday, 29th June:	First VIII at Henley.
Wednesday, 15th July & Thursday, 16th July:	Preparatory School Open Days.
Friday, 17th July:	S.C.M. Conference (Westfield College).
Thursday, 23rd July:	Main School Open Day and Exhibitions.
Friday, 24th July:	Term ends.

AUTUMN TERM

Wednesday, 16th September:	Main School Term begins.
Friday, 9th October:	Lord Birkett (Royal Festival Hall).
Thursday, 22nd October:	School Confirmation (St. Alban the Martyr, Golders Green).
Monday, 2nd November:	Half Term.
Tuesday, 1st December:	Commendation Day (Guildhall).
Thursday, 10th December:	Preparatory School Carol Service.
Tuesday, 15th, Wednesday, 16th, Thursday 17th Dec.:	School Play.
Thursday, 17th December:	Carol Service (St. Martin-in-the-Fields)
Friday, 18th December:	Term ends.

ALDENHAM HOUSE

In deciding upon a more rural and spacious setting for the third abode of Haberdashers' Aske's School, the choice was between beginning on an entirely new site or developing an existing property, as has been done at Stowe, for example, or Canons Park. The eventual decision of the Governors to acquire Aldenham House, Elstree, has many attractive features, and certainly provides an interesting strand of history to graft on to our own. As one reads through the records of the "glory that was" Aldenham House, one can look forward hopefully to the equally great glories (but of another kind) that are to be.

Records of the history of the House itself are intermittent, and "The Skylark" offers these notes merely to whet the appetite of some future historian, who will sift all the available information tucked away in various books, records, and archives.

The manor of Aldenham was granted by the Conqueror to the Abbot of Westminster, on condition that he kept the neighbouring woods free from robbers; but his failure to do so led to a protracted dispute between the Abbots of Westminster and St. Albans about the ownership of the Manor. Henry VIII, however, abbreviated the dispute, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by granting the manor of Aldenham to one Ralph Stepnith and Joan his wife, whose

son Paul sold it in 1588 to Sir Edward Cary Kt., to whom a memorial brass is still to be seen in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Aldenham village. Sir Edward's son, Henry, became the first Lord Falkland, Comptroller of the Royal Household to James I, and later Governor of Ireland. The present Aldenham House dates from about this period: it was never the Manor House proper, but was built as a residence for Henry Coghill, Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1632, and was known at that time as Penn's Place. This house contained a good deal of panelling, which still exists, as well as a marble fireplace which dates from 1529. Nikolaus Pevsner, in the Penguin Guide to Hertfordshire, describes it thus:

"The earlier house has a west front of seven bays, with two storeys, hipped roof, dormer windows, a carven pediment, and a pedimented porch on detached unfluted Ionic columns, and a south front with central polygonal bay window and crowning vases. The Venetian window to the left of the west front is Early Georgian."

The west front referred to here certainly constitutes the most impressive view of the House, especially as seen through the avenue of elms from the road to Letchmore Heath.

After passing through various hands, the property came, about 1870, into the hands of its most colourful owner, an energetic Victorian figure, Henry Huck Vicary Gibbs, subsequently the first Lord Aldenham, and it is interesting to think of Vicary Gibbs as a patron whose wide interests and tremendous energy might well serve as an inspiration to our latter-day efforts. He is described as a "merchant and banker"—from 1853-1901 a Director of the Bank of England, and from 1875-77 its Governor—"who adopted politics and architecture with equal zest." He helped to edit the Oxford Dictionary and wrote articles for it, while his enthusiasm for architecture was expressed in the time and money which he contributed to the Restoration of St. Albans Abbey, at that time newly created a Cathedral. His special contribution to the Cathedral must have been gazed at with curiosity and awe by hundreds of thousands of worshippers and visitors—the series of figures which occupy the niches in the famous fifteenth century Wallingford Screen, between the High Altar and the Saint's Chapel. He was also active at Aldenham House and was responsible for considerable additions, the architect being Sir Arthur Blomfield, whose most conspicuous embellishment is the tower now seen at the South-west corner, which some authorities describe as "incongruous," but which will at least always remind us of the very similar feature at Westbere Road.

The first Lord Aldenham was a knowledgeable horticulturist, a special authority on flowering shrubs and author of a monograph on yews. His most famous achievement was undoubtedly the development of the gardens at Aldenham House, on which a staff of 45 gardeners were employed continuously, and which are described vividly by Sir William Beach Thomas, the great authority on Hertfordshire, in his book "Hertfordshire" in Robert Hale's County Book Series.

This was written of the Gardens at Aldenham by the author of a book "A History of Garden Art":

"Memory recalling hundreds of gardens seen in our own and other countries, can find no parallel to the achievement which it represents, having regard to the configuration of the ground, the soil, the vast extent, and the short period in which everything has been accomplished. Nature gave a flat surface and stubborn London clay; art has produced range and elevation in infinite variety and an amenable earth abounding in fertility. Moreover, this wonder-garden equals in area the combined parks of many an important town. Unexcelled as a work of pure art, a storehouse for thousands of ornamental plants which are now unknown but are likely to possess great artistic and commercial value in the future, a birth-place and testing station for numerous utilitarian members of the kitchen-garden, almost equally important artistically and educationally, Aldenham stands for English gardening in its highest, its greatest phase."

On the death of Vicary Gibbs, however, his remarkable collection was the subject of "the greatest garden sale in the world," which continued day after day, and was attended by experts from all over Europe. In 1958, sixty years after the construction of the gardens, the casual visitor or prospective purchaser saw only a faint shadow of the horticultural virtuosity of the master, but, even so, many curious and fascinating trees and shrubs remain, many of which are "scheduled" as important specimens by the Ministry of Agriculture. Let us hope that it will be possible to restore to the grounds, not only a renewed architectural splendour, but also something of their former horticultural colour and orderliness.

During the Second World War, Aldenham House lived through a very different phase of British History, when the British Broadcasting Corporation became its owners, and adapted the House as an Emergency Relief Transmitting Station, from which the Latin American and Near Eastern Services could be broadcast. Some of the emergency alterations carried out by the B.B.C. played havoc with the graceful dignity of the house, but some of their extensions, with little alteration, should be easily adaptable for school purposes.

Now, in the age of the Welfare State and universal Secondary Education—a far cry from the Victorian age of wealthy capitalism and abundant labour—a new prospect opens out. The original house will be used as a nucleus for the new School, and will provide Headmaster's accommodation, rooms for resident members of the staff, Offices, Staff Rooms, Store Rooms, and classroom accommodation for the Preparatory and Lower Schools. To the North is to be constructed a range of new buildings in contemporary idiom, which will include an Assembly Hall and Stage, Science Laboratories, Art and Craft Rooms, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, and Kitchens. Under the watchful eye of the Ministry of Education, a proposal that is already giving rise to much speculation is the obviation of a special Dining Hall, regarded as an uneconomic use of space, in favour of a

series of multi-purpose House Rooms, adjacent to the Kitchens, which will be used for dining rooms, common rooms, as well as class-rooms. The architect in charge of the new building is Mr. J. L. Caldwell, and the contractors, it is hoped, will have the new building ready for use by September, 1961. Already work is in progress on the preparation of the playing fields; for one of the most desirable aspects of the move is the possibility of having sports facilities "on the spot."

The present buildings at Westbere Road and the playing fields at Chase Lodge have been bought by the London County Council, for development as a Comprehensive School.

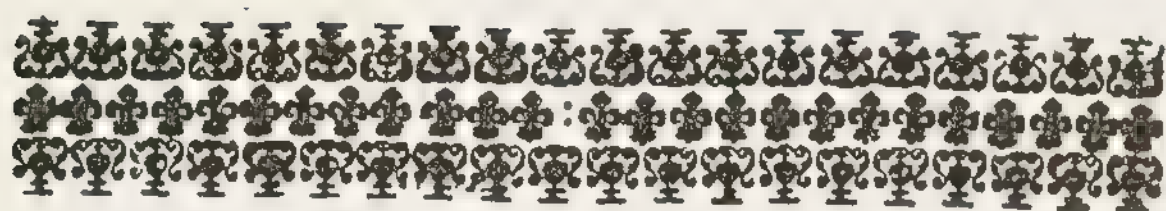
As an interesting footnote, the first premises of the School at Hoxton, in Pitfield Street, N.1, have recently been modernised and serve as the L.C.C.'s Technical College for the Furnishing Trades.

RECORDS OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE SCHOOL

Thanks to the Clerk of the Company, the School has recently acquired for its own Archives photostat copies of three historic documents. Historic, that is, to all those connected with the Haberdashers' Schools; for the documents are the will of Robert Aske, the Act of Parliament necessary for the founding of the first Aske School at Hoxton, and a copy of the School Rules laid down by the Master and Wardens of the Company.

The will, drawn up in February, 1688, begins with eleven lines of Latin formula, followed by the direction "I give to the Company of Haberdashers, viz. to the Master and Wardens of the said Company the sum of Twenty Thousand pounds to be laid out for the uses, intents and purposes hereafter mentioned." Aske goes on to request that buildings should be erected within one mile of London to lodge twenty poor single men and twenty poor boys, the sons of freemen of the Company. Added to the will there are two codicils, the second of which was made "for the better explaining of this my last will and testament." In it Robert Aske placed upon the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company the power to appoint or remove men and boys from the Hospital as they saw fit.

The Act of Parliament, passed in December 1690, gives permission for a Hospital to be built at Hoxton out of the charity of Robert Aske, and this began the legal existence of the Aske Schools. But perhaps the most fascinating document of the three is the record of the Minutes setting out the first "Statutes, Lawes and Institutions ordeyned" for the Hospital, since these may be compared with those in force today. The Hospital founded at Hoxton served two purposes. It lodged twenty poor men over fifty as well as educating twenty poor boys. No longer are men and boys looked after together, but it is interesting to examine the rules that these men had to obey. Not only did they have to be single, but "if any person shall marry after his election and admission into the said Hospital, the place of



Anno Secundo

GULIELMI & MARIAE

An A C T for the Settling a Charity
given by *Robert Aske Esq;* to the Com-
pany of Haberdashers of *London.*



Whereas Robert Aske Esquire, ^{Preamble}
late Citizen and Haberdasher of London Deceased, by his last Will and Testament in Writing, bearing Date on or about the Eighteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand six hundred eighty and eight, did Give, Devise, and Bequeath unto the Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London, the Sum of Twenty thousand pounds, and all the rest and residue of his Estate not thereby Bequeathed, therewith to purchase Lands, and Erect an Hospital within One Mile of London, or thereabouts, for the Maintenance of Twenty Poor Decayed Single men, Free of that Company of Haberdashers, and for the Maintenance of Twenty Poor Decayed Freemens Sons of the said Company of Haberdashers, with Meat, Drink, Clothing and Schooling: And Whereas the said Charity cannot be so well managed,
A 2 and

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF 1690

such person so marrying shall become void." Also, any man who came into possession of more than two hundred pounds while at the Hospital had to leave immediately. To keep him occupied each man was given duties by the Matron, who was to report regularly on his behaviour, and one man was appointed as Porter "at the said Hospital to prevent (as far as in him lies) pilfering and idle persons coming there." The men were not allowed to enter any Tavern or Alehouse with their gowns on, and if any dispute arose among them it had to be settled by the Chaplain. The Chaplain also had to read prayers every morning and evening, and preach every Sunday.

The boys living in the Hospital had to be between nine and fourteen years old. The rules laid down that "No child be admitted into the said Hospital that is crooked or notoriously deformed, or that hath a rupture or any infectious disease as the Leprosy, Scald-head, Itch, Scab or the King's Evil." Any child "guilty of stealing, lying, swearing or absenting himself from the Hospital without leave" was to be expelled, and any child coming into possession of more than one hundred pounds also had to leave. The school hours were from eight to eleven and from one to four during the winter months, and from seven to eleven and from one to five during the summer. It was the duty of the Matron, among other things, to see that every boy was in bed at seven o'clock from Lady Day until Michaelmas, and at eight from Michaelmas to Lady Day.

The Hospital at Hoxton appears to have been quite a pleasant place. Although the school hours were long, there were compensating festivities. In the regulations governing the pensioners we can read "that the twenty-fourth of February in every year being the Birthday of our Founder (except it fall upon the Lord's Day and then upon the next day) shall be kept as an anniversary Commemoration of the Founder." Is this not a holiday that we ought, out of pious duty, to revive?

E. T. A.

COMMENDATION DAY

Because of the lack of space in the School Hall, it had been the custom for some years to hold Commendation Day outside the School buildings, in a marquee or even in the open air, and this had led to the anomaly that the prizes and trophies were being awarded a whole year after the efforts being commended. For our Commendation Day, 1958, however, the School was honoured to be granted use of Guildhall, so that the ceremony could be held fairly soon after the academic year being commemorated, this time on December 9th; and, as a further mark of favour, the prizes were presented by the Lord Mayor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Gillett, M.C.

The impressive dignity of Guildhall, with its spacious perpendicular architecture, curiously interrupted by so many historic monuments, made a strong impression on all present, and the sight of the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers suspended along the clerestories along with those of the other great City Companies

vividly reminded us of how the School was originally born, from the heart of the City of London, when Robert Aske, "Citizen and Haberdasher of London", entrusted his legacy for the founding of the "Hospital" and School to the "Master and Four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London."

For all those assembled in the solemn Hall, history came to life as, after inspecting the Guard of Honour, the Lord Mayor entered in full regalia, followed by his Sergeant-at-Arms and the City Sheriffs, and made their way to the platform through the silent standing spectators. With this distinguished and colourful party, we were glad to see the Master of the Haberdashers' Company, Colonel P. C. Bull, D.S.O., the Chairman of the School Governors, whom we congratulate on holding this respected office this year.

After prayers by the School Chaplain, the Chairman proceeded, in a building so reminiscent of the history of the past, to initiate a further instalment of history, of especial significance to all of us, by making the first public announcement of the decision, confirmed only that morning by the Court of the Haberdashers' Company, to remove the School in 1961 from Hampstead to Elstree. The Headmaster, in his Report on the Year 1957-58, which followed, referred also to the move, full details of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

The Headmaster then went on to survey the academic, athletic and other activities of the School, selecting for special mention the Cross Country runners, who had achieved a series of outstanding successes. Of the ninety-six boys who had left during the year, fifty-one had gone on to Universities and places of further education, and forty-five into a wide variety of occupations in industry and commerce. There were now 265 boys in the Sixth Forms, 155 of them on the Science side, which showed, said the Headmaster, that the School was making its contribution to the nation's need for more scientists and technologists.

It was then the turn of the Lord Mayor to be introduced, and he promised that his address would not be a long one. Concisely, he reminded us of the wonderful pageant of history which the Guildhall had witnessed, and called our attention to the memorials round the walls to many famous men, including Pitt, Wellington, Nelson, and Sir Winston Churchill. Like the rest of the City and its institutions, Guildhall possessed a great tradition. Similarly, his own office of Lord Mayor could show an unbroken succession of 631 holders, a record which no dynasty in the world could equal. Sir Harold then came to his central theme: the great importance of enthusiasm in life, and on this subject he spoke for a few moments with sincerity and conviction, saying that nothing else contributed so much to happiness and success. He reminded us how even many disabled and underprivileged people had gained many kinds of success with the help of enthusiasm; how much more should more fortunate people achieve, providing that they set about their tasks with this essential quality?

After the distribution of the prizes, and the customary Vote of Thanks by the School Captain, thanking the Lord Mayor for his good advice and touching upon the popular subject of a special Holiday, an unexpected and gracious gesture by the Lord Mayor was the presentation to the School Captain of a cricket bat. The proceedings ended with the National Anthem, after which for many there must have been some reluctance to leave this fascinating building for the surroundings of everyday London. We understand, however, that we may be returning to Guildhall for Commendation Days yet to come, when some of those unable to be present this time, from restrictions of space, will be able to attend.

PRIZE LIST, 1957-58

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FORM I

Form Prize: P. G. Godfrey.

FORM II

English: P. A. W. Edwards.
Arithmetic: L. D. Elks.
History and Geography: H. G. Davis.
Nature: A. Higham.
Junior Arts and Crafts: E. R. Wright.
Junior Reading: M. A. Couzens.

FORM III

English: M. H. Templeman.
Arithmetic: D. P. Riddle.
History and Geography: J. M. Lyon.
Nature: J. A. Fleiss.

FORM IV

English: A. M. Cohen.
Arithmetic: J. H. Roberts.
History and Geography: I. P. Rickword.
Nature: S. L. Edwards.
Senior Arts and Crafts: T. J. Chipperfield.
Senior Music: R. A. Savage.
Senior Handwriting: P. N. Fraser.
Senior Reading: P. P. Davies.
Head Boy: L. M. Popley.

LOWER SCHOOL

Art: D. Chen, A. J. Dewar, P. F. Phillips, N. A. Serota, J. J. Wilson.
English: N. J. R. Antrobus, D. Chen, P. J. Collins, I. S. Gordon, S. E. G. Lea, N. C. Mason, A. P. Rothbart, D. Smith, A. W. Tysman, D. A. Watkinson.
Geography: P. J. Collins, S. T. Hubbard.
Handicraft: J. Bevan, M. A. H. Day, J. H. McCreath, J. A. W. Strachan, D. A. Watkinson.
History: B. Charlesworth, L. J. Davey, D. W. Dyke, R. S. Korn, D. J. Pack.
Latin: B. Charlesworth, A. D. Clark, P. F. H. Holt.
Mathematics: J. Bevan, P. J. Collins, R. S. Korn, D. Smith, A. W. Tysman, D. J. Willshaw.
Modern Languages
French: P. R. Bollinghaus, T. M. Smart, D. A. Watkinson.
German: B. Charlesworth, A. E. Haworth.
Spanish: R. M. Esmund, D. A. Watkinson.

Second Form Languages 1st. S. E. G. Lea. 2nd D. J. Pack.
Scrap Book Competition: 3rd N. A. Serota.
Music: A. J. Burch, M. P. Inchley, D. W. Kearton, R. J. Shimwell, G. P. Smith, A. W. Tysman, S. G. Welch.
Science: N. J. R. Antrobus, B. Charlesworth, S. E. G. Lea, C. C. Vogler.
Lower School Captain: A. T. Bradford.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

Art: M. J. Astling, H. H. Bell, R. R. W. Cole, N. C. A. Lane, P. E. Sheldon, A. E. Weston.
English: H. H. Bell, J. C. Cochrane, B. R. Culross, D. K. Elstein, R. Graham, R. J. A. Woolnough, J. I. Wolton.
Geography: D. S. Angadi, M. J. Astling, A. L. Bregman, A. J. Burgoyne, R. W. Fewkes, M. D. Hammerstone.
Handicraft: A. P. Armit, B. R. Culross, D. J. Flower, R. E. Ingleton, B. T. Jones, R. H. R. Whitcombe, J. A. Williams.
History: R. E. Cohen, J. B. Gold, R. Graham, R. C. Rixon.
Latin: A. L. Bregman, R. A. Collins, G. H. King.
Mathematics: W. J. Beaman, M. S. Bermange, M. R. Bevan, L. L-J. Chin, R. A. Collins, P. N. Geer, M. D. Hammerstone, G. F. Hegan, P. T. A. Riddy, M. F. Tarrant.
Modern Languages:
French: W. J. Beaman, A. L. Bregman, M. J. L. Day, D. J. Seaman, A. L. Sober, J. Tarlow, L. Woodland, J. S. Yudkin.
German: L. L-J. Chin, R. E. Cohen, D. K. Elstein.
Spanish: R. E. Cohen, P. R. Essex, J. S. Yudkin.
Music: D. S. Angadi, C. J. S. Brett, B. P. Chester, N. F. Grant, P. G. Inchley, C. D. Mair, P. T. A. Riddy, D. J. Seaman.
Science: P. M. Barling, L. L-J. Chin, R. E. Cohen, A. R. Metcalfe, J. S. Yudkin.

UPPER SCHOOL

Art: P. Eisenegger.
Economics: E. K. C. Clements, I. H. Elstein.
English: I. H. Elstein, M. A. Hollington, P. E. Lawson, P. J. Stoddard, P. G. Sulston, M. D. Young.
General Studies: D. J. Bradbury, M. A. Hollington, J. Lesirge, M. D. Young.
Geography: J. B. Root.
Handicraft: A. J. Barker-Benfield.
History: G. H. Harrington, P. E. Harrington, M. D. Young.
Mathematics: P. J. Ellis, L. C. Elstein, R. H. Kingman, N. F. Marley, R. Perkins, R. L. Sekulin, R. L. Stonhold.
Modern Languages
French and Spanish: R. M. Lynn.
French and German: M. A. Hollington.
German: P. E. Lawson.
Spanish: G. H. Harrington, P. E. Harrington, J. D. Rutherford.
Music: N. C. Brown, L. Goldstone.
Science: L. C. Elstein, L. Goldstone, R. L. Sekulin, J. W. Steeds, M. A. Steel, S. J. P. Waters, J. Winney.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Haberdashers' Company: D. W. King (*Divinity*).
Haswell Charteris Black
Memorial Prize—Senior: B. Newton (*Sport*).
Junior: E. Shuttleworth (*Sport*).

<i>Gurney Braithwaite Cup:</i>	K. V. Anand (<i>Cricket</i>).
<i>Thomas Arno Replica:</i>	T. V. Stout (<i>Swimming</i>).
<i>C.C.F. Trophies—</i>	
<i>Recruits' Cup:</i>	Cadet P. M. Spragge.
<i>Ulyett Cup:</i>	L/Seaman P. Mitchenere.
<i>Digby Cup:</i>	L/Cadet D. J. Icke.
<i>R. J. Spiers Senior Prize</i>	
<i>and Cup:</i>	P. C. Yellow (<i>Handwriting</i>).
<i>Junior Prize:</i>	N. A. Leverton (<i>Handwriting</i>).
<i>McPhaile:</i>	J. R. Bustard (<i>House Prize</i>).
<i>Millard-Newton:</i>	B. C. Beckman (<i>English</i>).
<i>Lord Memorial:</i>	M. A. Steel (<i>Mathematics</i>).
<i>Abson Memorial:</i>	P. L. Udell (<i>Modern Languages</i>).
<i>Stokes Memorial:</i>	D. J. Restrict (<i>Science</i>).
<i>Kemp Memorial:</i>	R. B. Cann (<i>School Vice-Captain</i>).
<i>Hinton Memorial:</i>	D. J. Restrict (<i>School Captain</i>).

HOUSE TROPHIES

LOWER SCHOOL

Athletics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Boxing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Strouts
Work and Conduct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meadows

UPPER SCHOOL

Athletics (<i>Hinton Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Basketball (<i>Kopenhagen Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hendersons
Boxing (<i>Harper Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hendersons
Cricket (<i>Freeman Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Joblings
Cross-Country (<i>Littlefield Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Fives (<i>Raisin Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meadows
Rugby Football—							
Senior (<i>Hayles Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Junior (<i>Rogers Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Sevens (<i>Paddock Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Russells
Rowing (<i>Octagonal Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hendersons
Shooting (<i>Coules Cup</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hendersons
Swimming (<i>Gregory Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Strouts
Tennis	..	..	..	..	..	..	Strouts
Work and Conduct	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meadows

UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL

Games (<i>Crossman Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts
Work and Sport (<i>Dunton Shield</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calverts

GOVERNORS' LEAVING AWARDS

J. D. Anderson	P. E. Harrington	B. L. Robinson
B. C. Beckman	M. J. Hitchcock	J. M. Robson
R. B. Cann	P. B. Horrocks	B. M. Shaw
S. P. Chalfen	E. R. S. Landau	D. J. Simler
E. K. C. Clements	B. G. Laventure	I. D. Scofield
P. J. Creed	P. Martin	J. W. Steeds
M. Devine	C. I. Ohrenstein	T. V. Stout
I. H. Elstein	A. P. Pearson	G. Thompson
R. B. Fairweather	G. F. Peterken	M. R. Trevelyan
L. Goldstone	D. J. Restrict	P. L. Udell
G. H. Harrington	C. Ridge	M. W. Whittle
	A. D. Ritchie.	

THE SCHOOL CONFIRMATION

The School Confirmation was held on Thursday, October 23rd, 1958, in the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Golders Green. Confirmation was administered by the Lord Bishop of Willesden (The Right Reverend George Ingle) to sixteen boys who were presented by the School Chaplain (The Reverend J. W. H. Redfearn).

In the presence of a congregation of parents, Godparents, masters and friends, the candidates personally ratified the promises made by their Godparents at their Baptism, and then proceeded to kneel before the Bishop for the solemn laying on of hands, which, accompanied by the silent prayer of the congregation, is the essential rite of the Sacrament.

The Bishop drew the text for his address from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians: "We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth" (Chap. XIII, verse 8). He spoke of the importance of belief in relationship to life. The heart of the Christian should be given to the ideals of love and service: the present century evidenced hideous examples where the hearts of men were given not to God, but to ruthless and wicked doctrines. Nor could the Christian be idle, as though he were fashioned after the mistletoe—born with a glutinous adhesive, and following a life of semi-parasitism.

The names of the Confirmed are:—

John C. Cook	Douglas Prescott
Colin F. Harwood	Clive C. C. Roylance
Richard E. Haslehurst	Derek J. Semlyen
Brian D. Hersey	Clive R. Seymour
Derek M. S. Jones	Derek J. Smith
Malcom D. Knight	Douglas R. Subert
David M. Odell	Michael J. J. Tinker
David M. Pennington	John A. Williams

The thanks of the School are due to the Vicar of St. Alban's (The Rev. H. J. Halsey) for making the Church available to us, and for his kind interest in the necessary arrangements.

Confirmation for 1959 will be held in the same church on the evening of Thursday, October 22nd, at 8 p.m.

CAROL SERVICE

Poised under the clock beneath the gilded roof and the cross of St. Martin's, we waited in the warm stillness for the clear treble notes to announce the birth of Christ. "Once in Royal David's City" heralded the 1958 Carol Service as the procession moved forward through the congregation to the altar—reminder, amid rejoicing, of Christ's death. Bidden, the congregation went "in heart and voice even unto Bethlehem."

The story of the birth of "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" was retold and the service drew steadily to a climax through the readings and carols until the Bishop of Willesden read the revelation of Christ's

reality from St. John's Gospel—"In the beginning was the Word." The climax came, "the Word was made flesh," and the congregation "made glad the church of St. Martin with their praise."

SCHOOL LIBRARY

The School Library has now been in use for a whole year: we have grown so used to the place that everybody refers to the "Library," nobody thinks any longer of adding the word "new". Fortunately this has come about without any lessening of respect for the spacious rooms and handsome furniture, and it has been pleasing to see such a satisfactory response to environment.

How far have we achieved any of our aims during the year? We have provided an excellent place of study for the Sixth Form, but here there has been some disappointment. The first generation appreciated their new amenities and set a high standard of behaviour which the succeeding one has not quite maintained. It should never be necessary to have to remind any serious worker of the rule of silence when the advantages of such self-discipline are so obvious.

In our second aim, to function as a Library, we have been far more successful. During the year we added about 1,500 books, and there has been an enthusiastic use of the new books, especially in the Fiction and Junior Sections, and the organisation has managed to cope with the increased number of readers. I should like to thank all the Assistant Librarians, particularly L. F. Orbach who was School Librarian to the end of March, and N. C. Brown, who takes over, for their services throughout the year.

Last, term the Science Library merged with us. Fortunately their Assistant Librarians came too, and with their help it was soon working on the same system. Though now these books are a long way from the Science Building, there is the advantage that it helps to unite the two sides of the School and encourages wider reading.

Gifts of books and money continue to come in, but apart from the individual gifts, I should like to record a most generous one of a large part of the Mercers' School Library. They gave this to us, as one of the two schools where so many of their boys so quickly found a fresh home.

T. L. S.

"ANDROCLES AND THE LION"

This play is not primarily a conflict between Christians and Romans, but a representation of what most persecutions are: corrupt authority, sustained by amoral opportunists, suppressing beliefs which threaten established custom, law and order. The suppression is motivated, not by positive religious beliefs held by the persecutors, but by their overpowering desire to hang on to power at all costs. The persecutors have far less religious sensibility than the persecuted; but they approve of persecution simply because the existence of cranks threatens their authoritarian stability.



THE KEMP MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Photo by Westwood & Nodes



OUR PRESENT BUILDING

Above: From the Field. Photo by R. M. Bower.

Below: From Westbere Road. Drawing by T. J. P. Williams.

Roman imperialism was the type of all corrupt authority. Caesar and his officers have no firm conviction about the superiority of Diana to Christ. They support the "Establishment" because it satisfies their lust for power and other bestial feelings. The prevailing system is in no way founded on moral values or sanctified by them. These were the themes given by Shaw to Great Britain shortly before the First World War.

The chief difficulty encountered in staging this play is that there are many speeches in which one character harangues the audience while the others stand more or less attentively in the background. The problem is to maintain dramatic pace and development, without intervals of torpor; to give the maximum amount of dynamic movement on the stage. Mr. White's production solved these difficulties with success. While allowing the didactic content of the play to be emphasised, he did not ignore its farcical aspects. The *brio* of much of the comedy provided a complement to the play's moral earnestness, which can at times become tedious. The production was energetic and never flaccid, and there was no lack of dramatic zest and attack in the actors' performances.

The Christians show much variety in character. With one exception, they are a cheerful group and not morbid at the thought of imminent death in the arena. They are genuine believers and converts, without any of the moral pomposity possessed by the Romans. As they are convinced that they have found the truth, they do not flaunt their discovery. For instance, Androcles (B. L. Brandie) seems to be ineffective and retiring; he can afford to be so, because of his concealed inner strength. Perhaps the drooping mouth made him look too sad, so that his happiness was not sufficiently brought out. In general, Brandie gave a convincing performance, though at times he indulged his own stage presence. Lavinia (J. S. Ratcliffe) is the opposite of Androcles. She is fearless, assertive, courageous and humble. She can defeat her persecutors in argument, yet she is patient enough to accept the future and to wait for it. This Lavinia was a cool and assured free-thinker. The physically strong man among the Christians is Ferrovius (A. Axon). He is torn between two religions: his conflict ends in the discovery that he is not a Christian at all. Perhaps the obtuseness of his self-delusion was not sufficiently stressed. Spintho (M. A. Hollington) completes the quartet of the most significant Christians. Unlike the others, he is merely a time-server: he hopes that a minute of pious abstinence will cancel the years of debauchery. But he has his fears, too. His twisted and tortured expressions are symptoms of doubt. Hollington's approach had the necessary fearful intensity.

The Romans are not so interesting, or generally as sincere, as the Christians. They are bored with living, but contemptuous of all the others. Their tragedy is that they maintain power at all costs, yet they have nothing positive to achieve with it. On the pinnacle of the state sits the Emperor, who can rise only to disdain, fear, and hypocrisy. Decadence is shown particularly in Metellus (J. I.

Wolton), Lentulus (G. Stebbing-Allen), and the centurion (G. J. Barker-Benfield). Among the military and higher classes, only the captain (M. J. Birch) shows traces of a better nature. The total structure of the Roman society is based on those such as the Ox-Driver (A. J. Marcel), the menagerie-keeper (L. R. Kustow), and the Editor (M. J. Ritchie), who are distinguished by raillery, coarseness and rage. The production handled the Romans with distinct aplomb: the sheer pointlessness of Roman existence can numb an audience, unless that futility can provide laughs, and unless the contrast between Christians and Romans can be highlighted. The cast surmounted these difficulties with guided assurance.

The minor parts were competently played. Criticism would not be complete without mention of the Lion (C. Wren), whose rapturous waltzes with Androcles were much appreciated. The sets had a remarkable solidity, considering that at Easter they were to be carried to Germany. Their Roman authenticity was the result of diligent work by Mr. Keevil and his helpers. Sound effects were produced using a tape-recorder, and the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lion now has a rival. One does not often wish particularly to commend the design of a programme, but that of P. Sheldon had an unusual wit.

Those who did not venture through the pall of Cricklewood certainly missed an enjoyable and provocative evening.

CARNEADES

CAST

THE LION	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C. Wren
MEGAERA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N. C. Brown
ANDROCLES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B. L. Brandie
CENTURION	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	G. J. Barker-Benfield	
CAPTAIN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M. J. Birch	
LAVINIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	J. S. Ratcliffe	
LENTULUS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	G. Stebbing-Allen	
METELLUS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	J. I. Wolton	
FERROVIUS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A. Axon	
SPINTHO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M. A. Hollington	
OX DRIVER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A. J. Marcel	
CALL BOY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D. K. Elstein	
EDITOR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M. J. Ritchie	
MENAGERIE KEEPER	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L. R. Kustow	
EMPEROR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T. Andrewes	
SECUTOR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N. C. Brown	
RETIARIUS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I. Dunn	

OTHER PARTS PLAYED BY: D. S. Angadi, C. Barratt, D. S. Clarke, R. H. S. Henry, R. F. Howard, J. D. Huggins, B. J. Oliver, D. A. Orton, J. R. W. Siller, G. C. Pitt, R. J. A. Woolnough.

PRODUCTION

PRODUCER	J. G. White, Esq.
STAGE DIRECTOR	J. W. Lear, Esq.
STAGE MANAGER	R. A. Smith
ASSISTED BY	A. E. Edwards, A. Freeman, S. G. Wandsell
PROPERTIES	J. K. Tucker
CALL BOY	R. Hillyard
PROMPTER	S. Harris
LIGHTING CONTROL	J. A. Everson, Esq.
ASSISTED BY	B. L. Downs, A. P. Armit, R. F. Stacey,
EFFECTS ENGINEERS	J. W. Valentine, D. J. O'Dell
SCENERY DEPARTMENT	R. Keevil, Esq.
DESIGN BY	A. E. Weston
PAINTED BY	A. E. Weston, S. Hollis, D. McInnes
COSTUME AND MAKE-UP SUPERVISOR	P. S. Doughty, Esq.
PRODUCTION ASSISTANT	B. L. Brandie
BUSINESS MANAGER	T. L. Sanderson, Esq.

Programmes printed at the School Press

“CALVARY” AND “RESURRECTION”

In the programme of the Dramatic Society on tour in Germany this year appeared these two short plays, written in the 1920s by W. B. Yeats, and designed originally for drawing-room performances. They were unfortunately not performed at School, and are, indeed, almost unknown.

“Calvary” attempts to represent the reality of Christ’s suffering on the cross—not the agony of pain, but that of solitude, of ingratitude, of a mind troubled by its self-concern. He is taunted by masked figures—Lazarus revealing that he had died to be free from the consuming love of Christ, but had been drawn back by force from liberty, and Judas, unable to bear subjection to a man who was all powerful. At the last, Christ’s companions are the gambling soldiers, who are ignorant of his work, and wait only to steal what He still possesses.

“Resurrection” treats of the Crucifixion in retrospect. Two representative characters, a Hebrew and a Greek, stand guard by the upper room in which the disciples sit forlornly. Outside a crowd enacts the annual Orphic pageant of the death and resurrection of Dionysus, but though they report it, the two are unaware of the penetrating link between this ritual and what is happening to them. They have a sensation of the Resurrection, but the Greek is cold and rational, treating this Christ as a phantom, and the Hebrew, though he defends Christ as a great man, has no sense of the divine. Only the feel of the beating heart of the risen Christ convinces them, as the heart of Dionysus was proof, of the presence and the inescapable possession of the divine Christ.

“God and man die each other’s life, live each other’s death.” The performance kept close to the dramatic intentions of Yeats in

the use of a simple decor and simple costume, though effective use was made of three colourful and contemporary cloths. Plays so rich in poetry and allusion are inevitably difficult to produce, but generally the result was both creditable and impressive, and the performance of the few actors was fitting to these profound and symbolic plays. It is only to be regretted that Mr. P. S. Doughty was unable to present these plays before an English audience.

N. C. B.

CAST

CALVARY

MUSICIANS	B. L. Brandie, D. K. Elstein
CHRIST	T. Andrewes
LAZARUS	L. R. Kustow
JUDAS	M. A. Hollington
SOLDIERS	I. Dunn, J. D. Huggins, B. J. Oliver

RESURRECTION

MUSICIAN	B. L. Brandie
HEBREW	L. R. Kustow
GREEK	G. J. Barker-Benfield
SYRIAN	M. A. Hollington
CHRIST	T. Andrewes

PRODUCED BY

P. S. Doughty, Esq.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY IN GERMANY

Once again the School Dramatic Society's tour in Germany has been an outstanding success in all respects. From the actors' point of view, it was certainly more enjoyable than ever before, chiefly because with only five performances in eleven days, we were able to see much more of our hosts and the beautiful countryside, and the general standard of performance greatly benefited from this increased leisure. The time of the year also did much to enhance the tour, and although the weather was rather variable, we had three glorious days in Mannheim and Karlsruhe. Everywhere the kindness and generosity of our hosts was overwhelming—perhaps most noticeably so at our first town of call, Aschaffenburg, which was new to all of us.

But the trip was not without its troubles and headaches by any means. The main difficulty was the complexity of the setting and lighting for three different plays, and this entailed a great deal of hard work for the masters and the backstage helpers. At several places the stage had to be prepared in a very short time and under very trying conditions, and all our thanks are due to them for the success of the performances.

Except in Aschaffenburg, rehearsal time was very much curtailed for the cast, but on the whole this did not seem to affect the standard

of playing, and the need for adaptability drew out some interesting individual interpretations. We were generally more successful in the smaller, more intimate theatres, notably Aschaffenburg, while at the wonderful modern Nationaltheater in Mannheim several members of the cast seemed rather overawed by the surroundings.

As for the plays themselves, there was a very interesting and potent contrast between the first two pieces, "Calvary" and "Resurrection," which we were performing for the first time in public, and the main item on the programme, "Androcles and the Lion." The two short plays are tense, earnest symbolical dramas, treating the influence of Christ on mankind in a poetic and individual way, whereas "Androcles and the Lion" is in a much lighter vein. Although some serious criticism, both of Christianity and Imperialism, is apparent, its approach is generally ironical and at times even farcical. Typically, the Germans were very much impressed by the modernism and abstract quality of "Calvary" and "Resurrection," but they obviously found difficulty in understanding them, and some expressed surprise that we had chosen two such plays for a German audience. However, "Androcles and the Lion" was applauded heartily everywhere, and Androcles' individual performance was greatly admired.

The four days spent in Aschaffenburg gave a wonderful start to the tour as a whole. Though poor in circumstances, perhaps, compared with the amazing prosperity of towns like Mannheim and Pforzheim, it was incredibly rich in vitality and interest. The intimate connection with the school there gave us the opportunity to make many friends, and at a Round Table Discussion we were able to exchange views and clear up a few misunderstandings that arose between us. Everyone agreed that the joviality and kind-heartedness of the staunch Catholic community was unmatched. At the theatre, too, the rehearsals were enlivened by the presence of the eccentric stage-manager, Herr Roth, who formed quite an attachment to the members of the party.

From Aschaffenburg we travelled to the large, busy industrial town of Mannheim, just in time for a heatwave. Our stay was centred round the performance in the new Nationaltheater, and we were all very proud to be the first amateur company ever to play there. On to Karlsruhe, which was chiefly memorable for the magnificent dinner and reception, and the swarms of "maikäfers" (cockchafers) which were regarded with very mixed feelings by the members of the party. Heidelberg was a great disappointment this year, as the weather broke soon after we arrived, and it rained nearly the whole time. However, the people are enchanting, and many of us were grieved to leave after an all-too-brief stay. Pforzheim was our last stop, and although the town itself is of comparatively little interest, being modern and fairly typical, the whole-day tour of the Black Forest was a worthy climax to a wonderful tour.

It is to be hoped that the very real links we have made with these towns will become permanent, and that the friendships that

have been formed will be renewed on future tours in the years to come. Everyone was impressed by the tremendous enthusiasm shown by the Germans for the productions in English, by their seemingly limitless hospitality, and by the smooth organisation that we for the most part encountered. This, combined with the thoughtful arrangement and indulgent leadership of the Headmaster, and the tremendous efforts of the producers and the other masters, in particular, Mr. Browning, made this a very memorable fortnight in Germany.

M. A. H.
N. C. B.

THE CREATION

On March 18th, the School Choir and Orchestra gave a performance of Joseph Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation." For the occasion, choir and orchestra were ably supplemented by girls from our sister school at Acton and by students of the Royal Academy of Music, and the performance gained appreciably from the much larger, and more acoustically suitable Duke's Hall at the Royal Academy. It was certainly a pity that the audience was not larger, for not only was the performance grander and more ambitious than anything hitherto presented, but there can be no doubt of its musical success.

Haydn was nearing the end of his life when he wrote this, his greatest work, in 1797. The "Creation" is a mature work, compared with the hurried profusion of the compositions of his youth. Instead of meeting the narrow demands of a Hungarian Prince, the Oratorio was written to be heard in Vienna and throughout Europe. Devotedly Gottfried Van Surietan translated the story of the Creation in the Bible and in Milton's "Paradise Lost"; and, with a sense of attempting a great and dedicated work, Haydn set himself to match the recitatives, arias and choruses with the inspired maturity of his own musical art.

In imagination, harmonic variations, and in the fluidity of the composition to meet the demands of words which belonged to quite a different medium, the music of the "Creation" is strikingly advanced. Whilst avoiding the bewildering result of too many themes and varying ideas, Haydn certainly understood what was required to make a choral work colourful and exciting for any age. The moment of the creation of Light, for example, is as powerful as any in the musical repertoire, while the first sunrise, the bird life in "On Mighty Pans," and the amusing carnival of animals—from the "cheerful, roaring lion" to the worm, creeping "with sinuous trace," cannot fail to give extraordinary delight. The least arduous music-lover, again, must be carried along joyfully by the lovely duet between Adam and Eve, which forms the third part of the work, and as a splendid climax to the whole comes most fittingly the powerful and moving Chorus:

"Hail! Bounteous Lord! Almighty, hail!
We praise Thee now and evermore."

The School Orchestra played with precision and confidence throughout the long and exacting work, under the polished leadership of Mr. Piper. The large choir, too, deserves much commendation for the thoughtful enthusiasm sustained throughout. But undoubtedly the credit for their performances must go to Dr. MacLellan who had quietly but firmly trained them for many months, and who was with satisfaction able to feel all responding to his sensitive conducting on the night of the performance.

Of the soloists, Mr. K. M. Beynon, as Uriel, the "Spirit of Man," and Mr. N. de Q. Dodds, as Raphael, the "Spirit of God," sang with the professional accomplishment that we have come to expect of them. P. T. A. Riddy, too, as the angel Gabriel, more than showed the fine qualities of his voice. In the shorter but no less exacting part of Adam, Mr. R. Keevil revealed a rich and pleasing voice, while D. E. Roberts, as Eve, sang with both charm and confidence in his first major part at School.

The demands of a large work such as this must in no way be overlooked, and we should pay tribute to the time and devoted work put in by all the performers, and particularly by Dr. McLellan, without whom the evening would not have been possible, to produce such a successful and enjoyable result. It is to be hoped that further opportunities will be made in years ahead to meet the enthusiasm of present and future performers in Choral works of the scope of "The Creation."

N. C. B.

SOLOISTS

GABRIEL (<i>Treble</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	P. T. A. RIDDY
URIEL (<i>Tenor</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	MR. K. M. BEYNON
RAPHAEL (<i>Bass</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	MR. N. DE Q. DODDS
EVE (<i>Treble</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	D. E. ROBERTS
ADAM (<i>Bass</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	.	MR. R. KEEVIL

Treble Solo Group

P. T. A. RIDDY, D. P. FENTON, D. E. ROBERTS,
J. S. HACK, B. R. STONHOLD, R. F. SOLA

Some of Gabriel's Solos were shared by the Treble Solo Group

*The Chorus Contraltos and some Sopranos were from the
Haberdashers' Aske's Acton School*

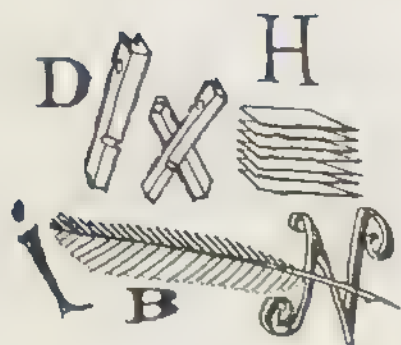
Leader and Trainer of the Orchestra: MR. K. PIPER

Trainer of Acton Chorus: MISS M. WATTS

Rehearsal Accompanist: D. J. SEAMAN

Conductor: DR. E. A. McLELLAN

THE SCHOOL PRESS



Lurking in a corner of the Art Room, in a construction resembling a signal box, dwells an unpraised and little-known institution. The School Press, also known as the "Sign of the Catherine Wheel," is taken for granted by the School; but its absence would definitely be noticed.

Little boys stare through the glass at its occupants like animals in a Zoo; whilst from its cramped confines there issues a stream of Posters, Programmes, Membership Cards, Lines Papers—in short the very essentials of daily school life!

Owing to the lack of space, we tend at times to spread our products all over the Art Room, and the unwary sampler is greeted with a stream of abuse from the doorway of the Printing Shop. "This is a Printing Office" thunders an unfortunate poster which a well-wisher once acquired for us. It continues—"crossroads of civilisation." On a busy Friday afternoon, "crossroads" is a colossal understatement. There is something of a Steel Foundry and Euston Station in the noise and atmosphere of our particular office.

The School Press is one of the most hard-working organisations at Westbere Road. A branch of the S.S.U., whence it draws its manpower, we often work on long after that august body and its military counterpart have trundled off the premises. As the beslippered cleaners patter round the School, with only an occasional crash as a wilful bucket rolls downstairs, the printers settle in to produce another job. The marathon eleven-thirty efforts of old are dying, I am pleased to say, but work always piles up at the end of Term; and the printers work with equal dedication both in and out of School. We try hard to avoid a crush at the end of Term, but people always seem to hang on to the vital information so that the jobs have to be done in such a rush. It is surprising, therefore, that we maintain any standard at all.

The main task of the Christmas Term was the programme for "Androcles and the Lion" which, as well as being one of our best efforts, introduced Sheldon to the general public as a cartoonist. "Bavarde" headings were rushed through early in the short Easter Term, and after some hesitation we declined the "Creation" programmes, leaving only the requisites for the Dramatic Society's German Tour. The posters were set in a frantic hurry and despatched on a Saturday morning; whilst the programmes, a double print of double colour-run, were rushed through in a week of unrelenting slavery.

We can look forward to the calm of the Summer Term and to being able to get on with our next book, which we hope will appeal to a wider public than "Secrets."

Finally, I should like to thank J. Tarlow and F. H. Stewart, my strong-legged assistants, and, especially, Mr. Keevil for putting up with all our tantrums and idiosyncrasies.

B. L. BRANDIE.



SILHOUETTES

~~SILHOUETTES~~

SILHOUETTES

After sunset the outlines
Gloomed against the sky.
But their black was misted with silver.
The moon had risen.

P. E. L.

A PRELUDE TO SLEEP

A lost lapsed soul in a lisping sea,
I swim, through an almost eternity
Of shifty sighs, to a love-lorn pine
Black-plumed against the moon's decline.

I cling to its slender upright spar
Till, chill and bleached, like a changeling star,
I float face down on the tide of night.

A. E. W.

"ANIMAL LOVERS"

One after one, after one, like a string of ducks, the fishing boats sailed up Loch Broom. At the end of the line humbly bobbed the "Rosebud," a small motor excursion boat. The boatman, a tall, handsome Highlander, now growing soft, took care to keep well out of earshot of the fishermen's comments on his passengers.

These had already settled themselves into groups, one from the "Royal Caledonian," A.A. & R.A.C., the gentlemen in silk scarves instead of ties, the ladies in linen suits. The second, who favoured sandals and cotton dresses, from the Boarding houses "Sgeir na bhan," or "Braemar." There were students from the Youth Hostel by the Quay, inclined to beards and black jerseys, and finally, the smallest group, the campers, who looked derelict.

A gentleman from the "Royal Caledonian," took out a large map marked, "Admiralty, Top Secret." The rest, trying not to be too obviously inquisitive, looked over his shoulder. One of the little boys called out that Priest Island, on that map, was on the wrong side of the boat, and that the Isle of Sheep was not mentioned. The boatman looked and nodded, and went back to his dirty, crumpled "Esso."

"Rosebud" chugged on to the Summer Isles, passing Horse Island, Glean clubh, and Na Fiuliachean. Eilean a' Chleirich had sheep, although there was no sign of shepherd or hut. This disturbed the passengers, especially as one of the sheep was lying down motionless, on a rocky ledge high above the sea.

They insisted on seeing whether the poor sheep had broken its leg, or was even dead. The boatman demurred. There were sharp rocks, and he had passengers. They insisted. An old lady from Edinburgh said that he was a cruel man. So, he cut the engine and edged the boat into the rocks, and they all gazed up at the sheep. Immediately it leapt up the cliff and joined the other sheep grazing. Only with difficulty was the boat pushed away from the Island.

Now, the man from the "Royal Caledonian" asked to "drive," because he had had experience of these things. The boatman looked unhappy, but agreed, and the boat moved safely on, to its destination, Tanera More, which seemed a very populous place; there were prosperous looking stone cottages, a large school dominating the cliff, and a good jetty.

The boatman did not land, and sat smoking, while the others scrambled up on to the jetty. When they asked whether they could get teas there, he suggested they go and see. They scattered over the island, and found stone cottages with wooden floors, but no people. The only living creatures were the seagulls. There were not even any sheep.

One croft had, carved in the heavy lintel above the fireplace large enough to roast a sheep, the date, 1732. There was the remnant of an elaborate Water Garden. Other crofts had parsley and potatoes still growing. But the heather was now returning, right up to the peat stacks by the wall.

The lady from Edinburgh was disgusted. She said that people today were not prepared to live like their ancestors; they wanted high life; they wanted to live in the towns. The boatman lost his gentle politeness for the first time, and said sharply that they could no longer make a living on the island.

This did not impress the passengers. They had already forgotten the lost people of Tanera More. They were interested in the translucent water, warm in the direct beam of the sun, that showed up a rainbow of violet, orange, and indigo sea urchins, clinging to the rock faces, row upon row beneath the sea. Some were as small as a pin-head, some as large as a saucer, but they all glowed, their colours intensified by the sun and the sea.

A boy, held by the heels, hung over the side of the boat, and snatched up many of the most beautiful, which were hiding away in the most inaccessible places. Soon, one family had a dozen. Another boy was expert at "cleaning" them. Squelch! went his knife, as he plunged it into the soft bodies of the urchins, and with a quick movement he ripped out the flesh, and left the glowing shell.

Someone called out that there was an even bigger, scarlet one high up on the rock, but an old man snarled not to shout out the news, some must be left behind.

Still clutching their prey, the passengers embarked and set off back to Ullapool. The urchins began to smell, and one after one they were thrown back into the water, bobbing up and down on the wake of the boat, where the setting sun's rays shone like gold on them. A rainbow of colour, stretching away.

Back on the Quay was a tall barrel, where the fishermen threw the damaged herrings. The rest of the passengers threw their shells into this, wiping their hands fastidiously on clean handkerchiefs. It had been a lovely day.

R. B.

SELF-PORTRAIT

Eyes shut I inched the door half-open,
Squeezed through the tang of turpentine
And tinted oil, into my canvas universe.
I held my breath and gazed—until my heart
Reminded me that air was life in this place too.
In that brief earthlessness I realised
All beauty and all truth of own creation—,
In that slow stall, elation crashed
To numb despair; I knew the work
Fell acres short of the idea.

A palate lay the wet-side down upon the floor;
The colours, vital moments gone,
Were grimed to sterile grey.
Three brushes sprawled, like children
Left by mothers, while they slept
In crumpled cradles formed of old news-print
And paint-soaked rags. A linseed jar
Lounged dribbling in the image at its feet,
While a mirror hung face to the wall
In silent shame. My smock, spilled drowsily
Across the patient stool, stood mute
Beneath the autocratic easel.

The portrait gazed in dull disdain
Across the room, and I stared dumbly back.

At last I dropped my eyes, and turned away.
Three leaden steps, a half-checked
Backward glance, and through the door.
That mockery will still be there
When I come back to try again,
And having failed to stare it out
I'll have to learn to live with it
As better men have done.

A. E. W.

ON APPRECIATING MODERN ART

The basic ingredients of a modern picture are design and self-expression. I must stress the fact that this is a very crude statement, for, by no means, are these the limits or excesses to which modern pictures can extend. The quality of a contemporary painting, to me at any rate, lies in the value of its design and in the power of its self-expression. Now "self-expression" is a difficult and extremely dangerous term to use, especially in connection with painting, for it can mean so many different things to so many different people. It at least requires some explanation. Words are the medium through which people usually express themselves, and literature has become the microphone through which thinkers can broadcast their views.

And with musical notes, with "allegro vivace" or "andante cantabile," one can express some sort of emotion. But what does the painter have at his disposal? He has no words, no notes; no microphone, no "allegro . . ."; but he does have colour, he does have shapes and he does have imagination. But still you may ask, how can a painter express himself through colour, shapes and imagination? Well, let me tell you. What does the colour red suggest to you? . . . danger, fury, anger? Instinctively, one relates such emotions to that particular colour. What about blue . . . the sea and the sky, majesty and serenity? Yellow . . . the sun, and warmth. Green . . . grass, peacefulness, also contentment. These colours arouse natural feelings; they are instinctive reactions which spring from our subconscious, and for which we have no reasonable explanation. So much for colour; but shapes, also, may create impressions. Thick, straight lines denote boldness, determination and vitality; whereas soft, rounded shapes can suggest frailty and morality and calmness. But on their own these possessions, exclusive to the artist, are inanimate, dead. To vivify them, the painter must combine them, carefully and selectively, organising and collating their different emotional powers until the whole canvas is meaningful and expressive. Thus the modern artist can bring to life any feelings he may have. The finished canvas is like a new-born baby, potentially alive and expressive, awaiting the slap which will immediately animate it. If we know what to look for, then, in a modern painting, instead of desperately trying to associate the picture with real objects, we shall be providing that necessary "slap." We shall be open to the infinite pleasure which modern art can bring us and able to recognise it as the individual representation of organised emotions. This, I believe, is the power and intensity of modern art.

S. J. H.

THE FUTURE OF ART

In the modern world the problem of art is becoming more and more disturbing and urgent, until now we have reached a point where one may with all seriousness ask: Is there going to be any more art? Of course, one presumes that for as long as the world exists, books will be written and printed, sounds of some kind or another will be produced from instruments, human or non-human, and patterns and designs will be created. But two almost frightening questions must still be posed: are these productions entitled to be called Art, and, if this is the case, will they have any meaning for the world, or will they splutter out?

There are very grave signs at the moment that the future is bleak. Naturally, there are Artists working in the world today, even though few of them seem to be English. Yet everything points to the frustration of the creative urge on the one hand, and the total destruction of the communication between artist and public on the other. The few men who could be called great artists are nearly all ageing or ceasing activity—one thinks of men like E. M. Forster, Picasso and Stravinsky. There is little evidence that a new generation

is likely to grow up to replace them; there are no longer any Goethes or Mozarts, whose futures seem brilliant and fertile, for even promising young men like John Osborne appear restricted and bitter.

Perhaps even more seriously, what art is being produced seems almost incapable of really attracting attention and inspiring our lives. Whatever one may say about the insensitivity of the masses, the "ivory tower" has never been more popular and more dangerous with the artists. Art seems in great danger of becoming, instead of a channelling of the chaos of experience into a comprehensible and self-sufficient creation, a mere indulgence of one's random emotions and disconnected impressions, and whether they are bogus or not, men like Jackson Pollock or Pierre Boulez can never hope to reach more than a few enlightened and inspired connoisseurs.

Of course, it would be foolish to lay the blame on any one source, for many different influences have combined to produce the rootless and uncertain nature of modern art. But perhaps the most dominant factor has been the rise and spread of Science. This is not the place to discuss its influence on the continuation of life itself, but on the artist at any rate Science has left a definite and almost ineradicable mark. Good influences have arisen too, but the introduction of cubism, and of electronic music has definitely stifled the creative spirit.

However, we cannot blame the scientist himself for this: it is the society which he has perhaps unwittingly helped to create, that has caused the decline of art.

One of the cruellest ironies of our age is that the increase of leisure, so sought after for centuries, has meant a widespread decline of the mind and its values. We live in the age of television, that little box of wood 15 inches square which sits like a god in our homes. We are less, rather than more, free, now that the so-called indisputable rights of man have been achieved. Art has no meaning to people who believe too arrogantly in themselves and the objects around them.

Is there, then, a future for art? We must hope and believe so, and persuade others to, as well. If we are not all to die a physical death, let us try to avoid something perhaps even more terrible, a mental death. We must respect the individual, the real individual, and not the unit feeding on steel and cellophane and television sets, the unwanted heritage of science!

M. A. H.

(The Editors would be glad to receive articles in reply to the above).

AN INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICS

I was very keen when first I started Physics, and I decided to embark on my first practical experiment after reading the following in my Physics Book:

Expt. 1: Hang a pendulum vertically downwards in a train moving around a corner at constant speed, and note in which direction it moves.

I set out early with my nylon-threaded bob and salmon sandwiches for Crewe on the 6-15 (Saturdays only, Restaurant Car to Oldham, and arriving five minutes late on odd days). I was sorry, as I crushed into the crowded train, that Saturday was the only day I could go. Anyway, at last I pushed into a compartment with three young ladies, a civil servant, two old ladies and a young boy.

We left on time and were soon careering on our way. We all settled down; the old ladies knitted, the man dozed, the boy read and the girls chattered, and I decided now to look out for a nice curve. I extracted my bob from its case and peered out of the window, ready to jump up when I should see a curve approach.

The old ladies glanced up from their knitting, the man opened one eye furtively, the girls looked puzzled and the boy stared at me. I craned my neck further and all talking stopped; the clicking of knitting grew slower and slower and eventually stopped, the man woke up and the boy's mouth dropped open.

I glanced round and, on seeing me, the girls looked away; the knitting started again, the man half closed his eyes, while the boy just stared. I turned back and saw we were practically on top of a curve, so I jumped to my feet with the bob in my hand; but, just at that moment, the train jerked and I sprawled on to the girls' laps, my bob flying through the air, hitting the wall and finally falling down the back of a young girl's neck.

The boy screamed with laughter, the man coughed and the old ladies gasped. I jumped up quickly, spluttered apologies, sat down and groped for my salmon sandwiches.

After a few minutes, during which I looked out of the window and saw a lot of activity among the girls reflected in the window, we approached a small railway station. The old women whispered, the man pretended to be asleep and the boy stared.

As soon as the train began to slow down, I decided to get out as soon as possible, so I pushed everything into my case and stumbled over feet as I made for the door. As I was about to leave, a tap on the shoulder startled me and, as I turned round, the young lady whom I had inconvenienced said quietly, handing me my bob, "Would you like your little ball back?"

I murmured thanks, smiled apologetically at them all, backed out and saw that they were all staring at me. The train clanked to a stop. I fumbled at the door and stepped quickly out on to a deserted platform. The train creaked out, and I slumped into a station seat.

The next train home was on Monday morning, and I arrived home in time for lunch. On Sunday I had met everyone in the village, taken the collection at the Parish Church and tea with the Vicar. Although when I found out that I had to wait two days for the next train I cursed Newton and all Physics, as I sat with cream buns and tea at the Vicarage, I began to think there might be something in Physics after all.

G. F.

HISTORICAL

What, after all, is a traitor? In some constitutions, it is merely one who disagrees with the established regime, in any way whatsoever. In others, it is one who attempts to subvert it.

Professor D. E. Letor disagreed with the established regime—which, in Britain, where he lived, was not treachery; but there is considerable argument among historians whether he attempted to subvert it. I will not take any side in the matter: I will simply give you the facts, and you may decide for yourselves.

Letor disliked the fact that the world was not united. That was all. Quite a lot of his contemporaries did. He also worked out how to unite it. Quite a number of people did that, too. The trouble was, he found the means to put it into practice, and he did.

How could the world be united?

"Simple," said the professor. "If the whole of humanity is faced by a common threat, they will unite to save themselves, forgetting their differences."

This, let me add, was not the professor's own idea: he had read it somewhere.

A lot of people knew it, too, but they did not know how to provide such a threat. For a long time, Letor did not, either. Then, one day, he found the answer.

He had been working for several years on a new form of atomic power: not nuclear fission, but nuclear obliteration, the complete conversion of matter into energy. Quite recently, he had succeeded in his attempts; but the process turned out to be useless, for not only was an enormous amount of energy required to initiate the reaction, since space had to be strained to the breaking point before the energy would flow as was required, but also, most of the power produced went to spread the reaction. But, useless as it was as a source of power, it was a chain reaction, and one that would feed on anything.

Letor laid his plans. He began to think of himself as a being apart, and decided to initiate the reaction in his own body, so that either through pity, or for any other reason, he should not give away the secret of its control.

"Let them save themselves by their own efforts: if they cannot, they deserve to die!" he writes in his diary. One can already see that he had ceased to be quite sane.

On November 17th, 1963, he set off the reaction in the base of his skull, walked into the House of Commons, shouted out what he had done, and fell dead as the cells of his brain disintegrated and his heart stopped. No-one, of course, believed him, as he would have foreseen, had he been still sane; and he was buried.

About a month later, his tombstone crumbled to dust. The grave was opened, and found to contain nothing but dust. A world-wide panic ensued, when it was found that anything brought into contact with the dust, itself crumbled soon after. Letor had burnt his notes, so that there was no help to be gained from there.

However, on June 6th, 1964, two scientists, a Russian named Serv, and an American named Alfred T. Or, working together, discovered a way of scattering the energy, and stopping the reaction. So Letor did unite the world. But it did not last. Soon a quarrel blew up about who had actually thought of the method, and this developed into the Final War.

And that, fellow Martians, was the end of the human race.

The war was what they called a push-button war: the weapons used were guided missiles with nuclear warheads. But, although the destruction wrought by these was terrible, it was the radioactive dust bombs that really wiped them out, because, of the humans who survived, most were sterile—it is interesting that they resemble us in this respect, though they have only two sexes, instead of three—and those who were not brought into the world creatures that seemed as horrible to them as they to us: and so they killed them.

After this, it only remained for us to take over the planet, and the radioactive dust, when we had removed it from the atmosphere, provided us with a wonderful source of power, which, indeed, we still use.

So observe, Martians, this:—Letor was a traitor to his own race, but not to ours; and he is remembered, not as the man who united the Earth, but as the man who gave it to the Martians.

—from *Essays on Martian History*.

J. M.

POEMS

I

The sedges whisper golden legends
By the edges of this pool,
And purple asphodel and fennel
Are reflected, fresh and cool.

Silence howls through marble pillars,
Peace holds terrifying sway.
In the sky, deep blue and cloudless,
Furies scream and Titans play.

II

On the black humped back of a distant hill
I saw humanity dance to the tune
Of eternal silence; the bloody glare
Of the sky that glowed without sun or moon
Shone through the bodies that danced on that hill.

And as they danced they chanted a song
That moaned like the wind through the bones of the dead.
They sang of a life of love and peace,
And of murdered hope. It was you that led
That mournful dance and despairing song.

S. G. K.

SONNET

You will be virtuous always in my sight
And if I count for most, as you declare,
Withhold from me no longer, pay no care
To jealous, miser'd folk and artificial "right."
A kiss so deep as that beneath such hair!
O love, you summon up the blood and nature's might,
Compelling force, in this delightful fight
Wrangling for carnal peace—derisive air!
Within my lonely, sobbing, railway-box I turn
To nothing. The common seat. Litter. Yet I burn.

E. J. T. A.

YOU, I ADORE,

The sun beat down with aching heat.
Running the fine, white sand crystals
Through his hands he saw in the sea haze
The lithe pliant figure of her he adored.

Face of tenderness, yet not clear
A desired form, moist with tears.

He ached with the pain of thought.
Reality in rib, reality in rib
A splinter of thought—
Still the wound was sore.
While beneath the *tinsel* glare
He murmured ever quieter "You, I adore."

P. E. L.

A JOURNEY TO PIGNA

Set perilously on the side of a mountain in the Maritime Alps of Italy is a tiny village called Pigna. Linked to the outside world by the narrowest road imaginable, it has become highly resistant to progress. The houses encircle and enclose the streets, giving an impression of walking through a tunnel. But suddenly you walk out from the tunnels into sultry piazzas, and you can then see the vineyards, cut in steps, up the mountainside.

It was lunchtime when we arrived, and we quickly sought out a restaurant. We ate beneath an arbour of vines overlooking a winding stream, on whose banks fishermen idly lay, talking and drinking. The vines shielded the sun from our eyes and threw flickering shadows across the hand-carved furniture. It was hot and there were flies everywhere, under the tables, on tops of bottles and buzzing about our faces.

There were four of us, all very impatient for our meal. My friend Giuli was the only one among us who had any knowledge of Italian, but she had been moody all day and no amount of prompting

could arouse her from her sulking. What was worse, she was obviously enjoying my amateurish efforts at ordering the meal. The only help she condescended to give was to inform us that "trippa" meant tripe. She hates tripe!

I viewed the situation calmly, looked the waitress frankly in the eyes, smiled benevolently and with as much composure as I could muster asked her if she spoke English. My request had a startling effect on her. She at once became suspicious and curious, and called her friends around. I tried French. This time she put her hands on her hips and looked at me in undisguised hostility.

A crowd formed and I tried not to notice them. I was not too happy about the behaviour of a sizeable, powerful looking man with a large moustache. He was acting most strangely and bore the expression of an offended man.

I quickly glanced at the menu.

"Quattro Spaghetti Bolognese, per favore signor-r-r-r, er . . . signorina!"

Her lips tightened; the fat man with the moustache looked as though he was going to strike me. I turned to Giuli for assistance, but the more I appealed and the more helpless I became, the more she laughed.

The crowd filed away, jabbering and gesticulating excitedly. Well, what was so unusual about an Englishman!

The Italians on the table opposite altruistically attempted conversation.

"Americano?"

"No dear chap, Englisho."

They tried with Giuli. She was more responsive and soon they were all talking excitedly and at once. The conversation seemed to flatter Giuli enormously and was notable for the excessive use of words like *bella*, *piu bella*, *bellissima*, *viene a litto*. As the conversation dragged on, repetition of the words I did understand became embarrassingly frequent and I was glad when the meal arrived and I was able to tear Giuli away from her admirers.

Apparently she did not like the meal, and she complained about the flies to the waitress. Before long the waitress reappeared with an insecticide spray, and in a short time had cleared the whole arbour of flies. Unfortunately everything smelt, tasted and looked like insecticide, and we were bothered with flies performing their final death throes in our meals. The sight of what the insecticide was capable of doing to flies did not make us any more disposed to hurry our meal, and when we eventually staggered out into the oppressive heat of the early afternoon only Giuli was happy.

We climbed into the car and took a last look at the whitewashed walls and the vineyards, hardly swaying in the close heat. We looked at the dogs lazily stretching themselves in the sun, the flies still buzzing round the empty "trattoria," and we were happy; Italy was beautiful and life was wonderful.

P. M. R.

"THOSE BANNERS COME NOT IN ..."

In the trilogy, "The Lord of the Ring," J. R. R. Tolkien has created a mythology of folk-lore on which to base his story. The book is set in "Middle-Earth," a land of legend, which was first introduced to the present day in "The Hobbit," a book for children. "The Hobbit," however, attracted much adult attention, and this sequel is the result.

This work tells of a fellowship of people, Wizards, Men, Hobbits, Dwarfs, and Elves, nine in all, founded to destroy a ring in the only place possible, the fastness of the Power of Evil. It is a magic ring which gives marvellous powers to its wearer; but it takes far more than it gives, for it was made by the Power of Evil, Sauron, to rule the world, and it grows to control its mortal wearer. Sauron lost it, together with his powers after a great battle with Good. At the beginning of the book Sauron is once more extending his domain and looking for the ring, without which he cannot succeed.

The Powers of Good realise this and the band of nine sets out on its mission; the three books concern the various adventures, trials, and battles which befall the members of the fellowship.

Tolkien has created a myth, a legend, but he has not been content with that as a mere background; the songs, folk tales, poetry and even the chronological history of this fantasy are all here. This book, however, is in no way faultless; the first two chapters are rather vague for the new reader and the climax comes rather unexpectedly and quietly, but all in all it has a lasting sense of beauty.

"The Lord of the Ring," however, does not only speak of heroes and battles and Good and Evil; it is about all these, but it also has many much deeper themes. In spite of the varied races represented in this work, characterisation plays a major part both in the story itself, and the complex symbolism which it contains. It would be extremely presumptuous to try to give a full picture of the enormous amount of symbolism in this book, but a few striking themes seem to stand out. The book tells of the war between Good and Evil, the defeat of the latter, and the passing away of the former. This central theme would seem to represent the idea that there is no Ultimate Good or Ultimate Evil in this world any longer; but that there are certain principles and aims left behind which enable mortal man to ennoble himself, these being personified in the book by Aragorn, the king, and Faramir, his steward. In addition Tolkien chooses to represent Evil as a form of mechanised "culture" and Good as a form of natural "culture"; this would seem to embody a criticism of our present "civilization." The band of nine, representing in all five different races, their success together, and in the end the affection of once mutually distrustful members, seems to be an advocacy of racial tolerance, and the encouragement of friendship and trust in the modern world. The last striking example of symbolism noticed was the principle of maturity and strength to be reached through trial and temptation; in the book the two chief characters so to gain maturity are Gandalf, the Wizard, and Frodo, the Hobbit ring bearer.

This book is long, and there are over one hundred pages of detailed appendices alone; yet it is so fascinating and expertly written, and is such a good story with so many important, underlying themes that it can be read over and over again with all the enjoyment of a first reading. But, above all this book has about it a marvellous air of wonder and a feeling of spiritual satisfaction which makes it indeed memorable.

M. M. J. B.

"BOREDOM"

On being awakened by the alarm-clock, he saw that it was a grey day. He dressed quickly, gave himself a cursory wash, and cooked and ate some rashers of bacon. He then picked up his briefcase, and left the house.

Waiting at the bus stop, he did not look at the faces of the other four members of the queue: he had seen them all before. In the bus, he did not glance at the advertisements for cigarettes, paints, cheap-day railway excursions and Red Rovers: he had seen them all before.

Reaching the Underground station at half-past eight, he walked past the barrier, showing a greyish season ticket as he passed. He climbed into a full train and stood there, swaying occasionally, until it reached Moorgate. He preferred to stand: it gave him less to look at. He left the train.

It was only a short distance to the office, and he walked at an efficient pace through its swinging doors. An associate greeted him: "Good old Henry, always here at ten to nine. Wish I could be as punctual every day."

Henry (Mr. Gale to his inferiors) could not have avoided being punctual. He did not know tardiness, any more than he ever arrived before time.

He removed his coat and sat down. His secretary came in. He proceeded to dictate answers to complaints, congratulations, and requests for loans. He spoke them in a manner which clearly indicated that he knew them by heart.

His mind had been working at exactly the same rate since he had got up; at exactly the same rate as it had the day before, and the day before that, and the day before that, and the . . .

Mr. Gale woke up slightly at eleven, when his coffee was brought in; and again at about half-past twelve, when he discovered he had left his indigestion tablets at home. This did not happen often, because he did not change his suit very often. It was not, however, a disastrous error, and he soon sank back to his former mental state.

He lunched at half-past one: the same meal as usual, steak-and-kidney pie. Once it had been his favourite among several others. Now he never thought of asking for anything else.

He returned to his office and proceeded to dictate complaints, congratulations, and requests for loans. These he also knew by heart. He also knew the answers he would receive, and the answers he would send in reply.

At half-past three, his mind again registered regret at the absence of his indigestion tablets.

He dictated a letter to his bank manager, and another to a newspaper about discourtesy, and then put his file back into his brief-case and walked out of the office.

He calculated that, as it was his . . . fifth successive day at the office, it must be Friday. He congratulated himself vaguely at this piece of deduction, and stepped into the train. He supposed he must have walked to the station, for he did not recall having done so.

On arriving home, without noticing his bus journey, he ate a meal, and found his indigestion tablets. He read the evening newspaper, considered the sports page, and wound the clock . . .

R. M. L.

“DECLARATION”

This book consists of eight especially commissioned articles by a selection of today's “Angry Young Men.” The chief overall impression one receives of the book is the extremely wide diversity of opinions which are expressed on many topics, though all too often the ideas are immature and the expression, especially on philosophical ideas, poor.

Four of the essays are intimately concerned with politics. John Wain has written a rather uncommitted Tory-cum-Liberal essay, which, while relatively sensible, never really appeals to one. The other three writers, however, all completely lacking in political experience, have written strongly Socialist essays which continually compare the very worst aspects of Nineteenth-Century Toryism with a kind of improbable Socialist Utopia. Their bearing on the realities of present-day politics are negligible. A further disturbing aspect of these essays is the tendency to write of “*the* politicians” or “*the* clergy” as though such people existed only in corporate bodies, with no personal existence or attitudes of their own.

Philosophically the essays are slightly better, but are unfortunately often nearly unintelligible. They share a common sense of crisis, which is never sufficiently explained, and which never gets beyond the idea that “something is going to happen to us all, if we don't do something quick.” If one does not accept this instinctive fear, and the writers put forward no reason why one should, then the essays soon become rather meaningless. Despite this, the ideas put forward tend to be more convincing and appealing than those displayed when dealing with politics.

I feel, however, that the quotations from reputable publications which appear on the fly cover are inspired more by a desire not to be too hard on our “young literary lions” than by a genuine appreciation of the book. The expression is too complicated and indeterminate, and the ideas too devoid of a realistic basis, for the book to be really successful, and I feel that its authors are much more suited to their self-appointed fields of criticism, drama and novel-writing than to the straightforward writing of their personal beliefs.

J. B. R.

THE ROSE IN THE TENEMENT

There were two people, beautiful as trees
That cool the air in summer; graceful and bright,
Like two twin falls over a granite face.

These were alone together in the town,
The town that turned its festering face against them,
The town that hated them for joy and honesty.

They were together in a top floor dungeon,
A place of rotten brick, a laval island
Whirled upward by the town's erupting vortex.

They were together for the rose's sake
Which neared its blooming in their window-box,
A missionary to the leprous town.

A bubble burst upon the town's black surface,
And from the rushing streets, its answer thundered.
Across the docks and bombed-sites plumed the weapon.

The town sent smoke and noise; and though they fought it,
Together as before . . . the rose bloomed black.
They parted; and the town plunged on, in tumult.

D. J. B.

THE CAT

"You're just heartless," she said.

"Possibly," he murmured, dozing in the sun on the trellis-covered verandah.

"She's ill, and you won't even send her some flowers."

"I'm quite sure she's got lots of flowers—and grapes too," he retorted looking up at the vine on the trellis.

"What will you give her then?"

"I don't know yet," he replied.

"What about taking her some Calamine Lotion for her spots?"

"Huh! that wouldn't help much."

"It would show you cared."

"I don't much."

Sitting beside Julie's bedside in the cool darkness of her private hospital room an hour later, he wondered why he had come. Julie spoke in clear tones, tired but clear. "No, I don't much want to see him again. He's so demanding. And do you know," her voice dropped, "he spies on everything I do. I'm quite sure of it." She was finicking with her small fingernails at the sore on her chin.

"If only I could get up the energy to make all the arrangements for leaving! I don't suppose you could ring up Freeborn's and collect my stuff from the flat?"

"Hell!" he thought. "She's trying the old sheep's eyes . . . Yes, I suppose so."

He was stopped short: she was making another emphatic statement. "You see my health being as it is, the strain . . . well I don't think I could manage it." The pupils of her big hazel-eyes dilated.

"Black, empty," he thought and almost groaned. "I'll see what I can do. By the way, Irene asked me to give you this."

He handed her the Calamine.

"I hope it does the trick."

She smiled, and daintily twisted the cap tight. "Please thank her. Oh, by the way, when you pack my things, don't forget my cat. Its on the mantelpiece downstairs. You can't miss it."

"All right. I'll see you again tomorrow."

At the house her husband was hard at work gardening in the shade of the hedge.

"Richard—she wants me to move her things out." Richard dropped the spade and sat down on the lawn, his hands plunging backwards into the flower-beds behind him.

"It had to happen," he said quietly. "She ran out one night. 'You're too demanding,' she said. After that she slept in the spare room. A week later she began to get her pains and, of course, those spots. That was last May." He dug his fingers into the earth. "Of course, you know, I put it all down to the fact that we couldn't get away last summer. I mean she's run down. Look at the flu that was going around. Pumped her full of vitamins. Gave her inhalant. Good food. But of course without the holiday last year, well, she still picked up every germ going around. And now she's got this."

"Yes," he said, "it's sun she needs."

"I am sure that when the hospital has cured her, she'll come back again."

"Possibly."

He pulled his hands out of the earth. They were blue with cold. "We'd better go in and sort out her things."

She had lots of clothes and shoes—everything seemed to glitter—patent leather, buckles, bright buttons. They took down a trunk, and started to fill it.

Eventually they worked round to the ornaments. Still the same tinselly impression—a clock with glittering streamlined ribbing, dozens of small ash-trays and, of course, the cat.

It was black metal, smooth in form, stretched out taut with limbs somehow spread-eagled. And the eyes, the eyes had shining gold saucer-like rims, making them stare with a placid vacancy that was familiar to him.

He picked it up and threw it straight out of the window, splintering it on a stone in the flower-bed. The fragments cut jaggedly into the impressions left by Richard's hands.

"Yes, that was heartless too," he said to himself. "But better than Calamine!"

P. E. L.

WHY "FIVES?"

The Abbey clock struck five: it was the fifth day of the fifth month when the question hit me with terrific force—why "Fives"? Of course, I was asleep, but my subconscious mind worked overtime—why Fives? Two or four play it—so why Fives? In a court of four walls—so why Fives? It was driving me mad, or had I been mad before and was regaining sanity—why Fives? Fifteen—love; thirty—love; thirty—fifteen; fifteen, two, and one for his nob—or should it be knob?—fives and threes; three up and two to play; out for a duck; fifteen—five and game—but why Fives? Ought the court to be pentagonal?—Should I serve five balls at once?—Perhaps the ball has five sides, or five stitches—oh why, why Fives? Ten little nigger boys; three men in a boat; the seven wonders of the world; nine tailors; but back again—why Fives? Five fives are fifty-five, or are they?—where are the log tables—log five—why should we log five?—Floating down the river, they came—logs by the thousand but always in fives—why fives? Then the faces appeared—five Frenchmen, five Spaniards, five ancient Romans, five Germans, five Englishmen—*pourquoi cinqs?*; *¿Que cinco?*; *cui quinques?*; *warum funfs?*—Why Fives? Then came the animals—five white elephants, each with five huge flapping ears; five tigers, burning bright—how does a tiger burn bright?—Five cows jumping over five blue moons; five cool cats on five hot tin roofs; five birds in five gilded cages—why fives, fives, Fives? Five atom bombs on five Hiroshimas; five alarm clocks ringing furiously.

Thank whatever powers there be, awake at last! Today's Tuesday—hurrah, Fives this afternoon—why did I take up Fives?

R. E. K.

CARGOES

(With apologies to John Masefield)

Monstrous luxury coaches roaring down from London,
Rushing through the villages and stopping in the towns,
With a cargo of children
Father, mothers,
Aunties and uncles, the Smiths and the Browns.

Super streamlined caravan coming from the suburbs,
Gliding through the country on the wide main roads,
With a cargo of tinned food
Baked beans, bacon,
Blankets and pillows and many other loads.

Well-used Ford eight with an overheated engine,
Struggling up the steep hills and resting on the top,
With a cargo of beach bags
Swim-suits, sand shoes
Sandwiches, sausages and bottles of pop.

D. P. B.

THE DAY THE HEATH HELD ITS BREATH

It is early morning on a day which is a preview of the summer to come. The sun is a few feet up over the hill a mile away and is quickly dispersing the ground mist which still hangs over the pond like stray puffs of smoke. The first returning swallows are playing a variation of "last across" the track, consisting of dive-bombing the ground to see who can get nearest without killing himself. A butterfly lands daintily and silently, like an expert ballet dancer, on a dockleaf. All is quiet but for a thrush throwing out his chest and chirruping at the sun. And then, like an exploding bomb in a sleeping city, "Toonstandingproplyatease!—Toon, Tooon, Shun!" and Field Day has begun. Thus also begins a day of fear and apprehension for Hampstead Heath; will it be able to stand this sudden immigration of youths yearning to plaster themselves with mud or will there be an immediate evacuation by all other living creatures? Time showed that the animals were ready to stand their ground (though a moorhen gave up and took to flight after a very short game of "dodge the mud-balls.")

On the cycle-track are lined up twelve platoons of boys, all bursting to throw themselves into the rigours of Field Day.

C.D

ON CHRISTIAN NAMES

Used by interviewers on T.V.
Quite indiscriminately.
Mutilated, shortened, lengthened,
Hardly ever used as christened.
Never used in school by teachers,
Used when jockeys lead o'er Beecher's.
Top people think their use isn't right
Unless you happen to be a Knight.
Some people have just one alone,
Others can call a few their own.
They may make their owners proud
Or be hidden in a shroud.
But even if you're Bea or Mame
Always use your Christian Name.

G. F.

("Sorry!" Editor.—George F.)

MY STAYING IN ENGLAND

I find English people very nice and gay, though not so merry as we Spaniards. There is not much difference between English and Spanish ways of living.

I think that when English people leave their youth, they become rather stern and not so gay as when they were in their teens.

The English character is different from the Spanish one; it is true that they are a bit cold. Nevertheless, I repeat that English

people are merry all right, and they enjoy life as well as we Spaniards do. Perhaps it is English people's friendliness that I most like; and their culture is what I admire.

In Spain most Spaniards think that English people are dull and that they are not cheerful. I don't agree with that opinion at all. It may be that a long time ago it was like that, but not nowadays.

I was very happy to see that the English boys were quite nice and easy to speak to. A week after I arrived to London, I had already many friends who wished me an enjoyable stay in England. Now it seems to me that all the boys in the School are my friends. Some days ago I was going upstairs when a little boy greeted me by saying "Hello, Tito, how are you?" He surprised me because I had never met him before. But I immediately replied to his question, and so we both started a short chat.

I noticed that English people are very fond of staying at home; watching television, talking and of course most of them with the pipe in their hand.

Our character differs a little about that, as we feel like going out in the street instead of being at home. That is probably due to the weather. During winter, neither in Spain nor in England is it fine weather; I mean that Spanish winter is as bad as English one, although not so damp.

From my point of view most English people lead a good life. With their wages they can afford to have good food as well as dressing well, and they can form a family easily. I also noticed that the majority of the English people possess a car, as well as electric kitchen and modern labour-saving devices. Few Spaniards could afford that.

I like to go to Piccadilly Circus as often as I can; the trouble is that, when I am there, I don't feel as a human being any longer. I feel like a robot guided by the people, the buses, the tube, and many other things which make me feel as if I were nobody. It was there in Piccadilly Circus where I gave a reply to my question. I daresay there is not a building in that place and its surroundings that hasn't got offices. All of them are full of offices where people work like electric machines.

But, if I go away from Piccadilly Circus, I do enjoy myself and I feel not like a robot but like the owner of myself.

I haven't seen very much about London because I don't find time to do it. Nevertheless I listened to Big Ben from Westminster Bridge and before I started the Term I went for a trip around the centre of London. I was greatly amazed seeing the museums where I found that there you can learn a good knowledge about very important matters. I stayed an hour watching the Guards at Buckingham Palace and nearly half an hour beholding Victoria Memorial.

At the beginning Hyde Park Corner seemed to me a mad-house where you could say whatever you wanted. That is the best demonstration England can show to the foreigners its freedom.

I saw two football matches played by first division teams and I consider English football as good as any other one, though for the last few years it looked like not being in a good shape. I know that English taught the world how to play football but you can easily see that the pupils have become teachers, too. By the way, it was in the football matches, too, where I found English people cold. In Spain we shout all the match-time and get quite excited.

Antonio Garcia Mendez



RUGBY FOOTBALL

Success eludes some teams because they play poor football. In other cases it is because, though their own standard is good, that of their opponents is slightly better. It is this fact which explains the somewhat mediocre record of the First XV this season. Under J. Littlewood's keen leadership, team-members reached a high degree of fitness; tackling was generally of a higher standard than in recent years, and many a bout of combined passing was a joy to watch. What annulled these advantages was an undue respect for the opposition and a consequent lack of flexibility of tactics. All too often stalwart work by a well-drilled pack, ably led by M. Anderson and supported by W. J. Beaman, was wasted by timid and unconstructive play by the three-quarters, all of whom, individually, were well able to run fast and hard for the line as P. Ramsay demonstrated repeatedly when given the ball in time. Most of the team remains to play next season. The recipe for success is obvious, particularly in the light of the Second XV's record. Under the competent management of J. D. Harris, and with the invaluable help of S. Lamb (who had the misfortune of finding his place in the First XV occupied by W. J. Beaman), this lighter side often produced better football than the First XV. Their dash and opportunism must be the inspiration of those who compose next season's First XV, as also of the young and promising players lower down in the School whose ambition it will be to play for the First XV the following year. If such is the case we have every justification for looking forward to better things.

W. F. B.

CAPTAIN'S COMMENTS

With fourteen players remaining from last season with First XV experience, one could justifiably have expected some really good results. I think that it is fair to say that, even if the results were not particularly good, the play very often was. In fact, the better the opposition, the better the play, as was evident against Emanuel, the Old Boys, and Monmouth especially. Most of the matches were hard and close, often closer than the score would indicate; also, they were enjoyed by all—a most important factor.

As far as the First XV was concerned, the opening matches were hard-fought battles, and they were lost, if anything, undeservedly. They beat a good St. Dunstan's team, and narrowly lost or drew the following four matches. St. George's were well beaten under very heavy conditions, but despite some excellent forward play, they were soundly beaten by Emanuel. After beating Queen Elizabeth's, they were beaten by a heavier and more experienced Old Boys' team, in a most exciting game. The season ended on a most enjoyable note; at Monmouth, the home team won after a tensely interesting duel.

In the First XV, Anderson and Geer were consistently good performers, while Beaman at scrum-half never played a poor game despite the fact that he never had a regular fly-half. A. Benfield, Ramsay and Brasier played well on occasions; consistency was not one of the team's strong points.

The Second XV, captained once again by J. D. Harris, had a most impressive record. This is partly due to a first-class team spirit and the efforts of M. G. Vaughan, G. H. N. Evans, J. Summerill and S. Lamb. A strong Third XV under M. W. R. Steele scored a large number of points, and thoroughly enjoyed the season. J. R. Owen, G. McIntyre, and R. Curling were outstanding. The Colts' record tells a sad tale, but enthusiasm and keenness were ever apparent. Play in the centre was particularly noticeable.

Finally, I should like to thank Mr. Barling for his constant advice and support. Mr. Crossman, always a good friend to the Rugby Club, deserves considerable thanks, as do Messrs. Carrington, White and Welbourne, who have helped their teams throughout the season. Mr. Galley and the staff at Chase Lodge should be thanked for making conditions both on and off the field as enjoyable as possible.

In closing, I would like to wish my successor and next year's fifteens the best of luck; once again, the potential is there.

J. Littlewood

FIRST XV CHARACTERS

- J. LITTLEWOOD (*Captain*)—A penetrating back when he takes the ball at speed, he misses his man too often and is slow to adjust his tactics to the play of the opposition.
- D. W. KING (*Vice-Captain*)—A first class hooker, hampered by illness and injury. His tackling stands out and his handling is good.
- M. A. ANDERSON—An invaluable forward, who has both played, and led the pack, with vigour.
- A. J. BARKER-BENFIELD—After a poor start he played some excellent football, especially in the line-outs.

- P. N. GEER—A determined and hard-working forward, who has excelled in the line-out and who plays well, both in the tight and in the loose.
- W. J. BEAMAN—A consistently good player whose defensive play is excellent, whose kicking is sensible, and whose service is first class.
- P. G. RAMSAY—A hard running wing three-quarter, who has repeatedly scored. His tackling and tactical play need to improve.
- P. J. BRASIER—A keen player who joins intelligently into attacking movements and whose defence is sound.
- H. C. BURT—Lack of experience has hardly handicapped this versatile player.
- S. O. WHITTAM—Although handicapped by size, he has played very courageously at full-back and usefully in the centre.
- A. BROWN—A useful prop-forward who works hard and plays well in the loose.
- M. M. J. BUKHT—A hard-working forward who lacks the necessary stamina.
- M. EWER—A fast three-quarter whose handling is good; but in defence needs to improve.
- P. M. ROBBINS—An erratic winger who can run and tackle with determination.
- N. C. A. LANE—Hampered by injury throughout the season, this player has occasionally shown great potential. He kicks well but his defence is weak.

The following have also played: M. G. Vaughan, R. A. Widgery, B. R. Underwood, G. S. Shepard, G. H. N. Evans, I. Dunn, R. J. Grayson, M. J. Birch.

The following are to be congratulated on playing for Middlesex Schools in two of the three matches: M. Anderson, N. Geer, and A. J. B.-Benfield. W. J. Beaman was first reserve for all three matches.

RESULTS

FIRST XV

							Points	
							F.	A.
1958						Result		
Sept.	27	v.	Eltham College	..	..	H Drawn	6	6
Oct.	4	v.	City of London School	..	..	A Lost	3	5
Oct.	8	v.	Bedford Modern School	..	..	A Lost	11	15
Oct.	11	v.	St. Dunstan's College	..	..	H Won	11	9
Oct.	18	v.	Royal Masonic School	..	..	A Drawn	3	3
Oct.	25	v.	Bancroft's School	..	..	A Lost	0	6
Oct.	29	v.	Trinity School	..	..	H Drawn	3	3
Nov.	8	v.	St. Albans School	..	..	A Lost	11	15
Nov.	12	v.	St. George's School	..	..	A Won	9	3
Nov.	15	v.	Emanuel School	..	..	H Lost	3	14
Nov.	22	v.	Berkhamsted School	..	..	H Lost	3	17
Nov.	29	v.	Queen Elizabeth's School	..	..	H Won	9	3
Dec.	6	v.	Old Haberdashers	..	..	H Lost	6	24
Dec.	13	v.	Monmouth School	..	..	A Lost	0	8

SECOND XV

Sept.	27	v.	Eltham College	..	..	A Won	11	3
Oct.	4	v.	City of London School	..	..	H Won	9	5
Oct.	8	v.	Bedford Modern School	..	..	A Won	14	3
Oct.	11	v.	St. Dunstan's College	..	..	A Won	6	5
Oct.	18	v.	Royal Masonic School	..	..	H Won	19	0
Oct.	25	v.	Bancroft's School	..	..	H Won	38	0
Oct.	29	v.	Trinity School	..	..	H Won	48	3
Nov.	8	v.	St. Albans School	..	..	H Lost	0	6
Nov.	12	v.	Latymer Upper School	..	..	H Cancelled		
Nov.	15	v.	Emanuel School	..	..	A Won	19	11
Nov.	22	v.	Berkhamsted School	..	..	A Won	29	3
Nov.	29	v.	Queen Elizabeth's School	..	..	A Won	16	8
Dec.	6	v.	Old Haberdashers	..	..	H Lost	6	11

THIRD XV							Points	
1958					Result		F.	A.
Sept. 27	v.	Eltham College	..	..	H Won		28	8
Oct. 4	v.	City of London School	..	..	A Won		28	3
Oct. 11	v.	St. Dunstan's College	..	..	H Won		12	6
Oct. 18	v.	Royal Masonic School	..	..	A Won		29	3
Oct. 25	v.	Bancroft's School	..	..	A Won		31	3
Oct. 29	v.	Trinity School	..	..	A Won		55	3
Nov. 8	v.	St. Albans School	..	..	H Won		8	6
Nov. 12	v.	Latymer Upper School	..	..	H Cancelled			
Nov. 15	v.	Emanuel School	..	..	H Lost		6	8
Nov. 22	v.	Berkhamsted School	..	..	A Won		22	3
Nov. 29	v.	Queen Elizabeth's School	..	..	H Lost		6	9

COLTS XV								
Oct. 4	v.	City of London School	..	..	H Lost		3	15
Oct. 11	v.	St. Dunstan's College	..	..	A Lost		11	16
Oct. 18	v.	Royal Masonic School	..	..	H Lost		3	37
Oct. 25	v.	Bancroft's School	..	..	H Won		16	3
Oct. 29	v.	Trinity School	..	..	A Lost		8	15
Nov. 8	v.	St. Albans School	..	..	A Lost		11	21
Nov. 15	v.	Emanuel School	..	..	A Lost		3	23
Nov. 22	v.	Berkhamsted School	..	..	H Won		9	3
Nov. 29	v.	Queen Elizabeth's School	..	..	A Lost		0	35

ANALYSIS					Points	
Team	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against
1st XV	14	3	8	3	78	131
2nd XV	12	10	2	0	215	58
3rd XV	10	8	2	0	277	52
Colts XV	9	2	7	0	64	168

TEAMS

FIRST XV
 ††S. O. Whittam
 *P. G. Ramsay
 *J. Littlewood
 ††M. G. Ewer
 ††P. M. Robbins
 †N. C. A. Lane
 *W. J. Beaman
 †A. Brown
 **D. W. King
 ††M. M. J. Bukht
 *P. N. Geer
 **A. J. B.-Benfield
 †H. C. Burt
 ††P. J. Brasier
 **M. Anderson

SECOND XV
 ††M. G. Vaughan
 ††R. J. Grayson
 G. McIntyre
 ††J. D. Harris
 ††G. L. Shepard
 †P. G. Boseley
 ††S. Lamb
 †R. A. Widgery
 ††B. R. Underwood
 †A. M. May
 †I. Dunn
 †J. G. P. Summerill
 †G. J. B.-Benfield
 †J. R. Bustard
 ††M. J. Birch
 †G. H. N. Evans
 †D. J. English

THIRD XV

M. J. Hovell
P. Mitchenere
L. L-J. Chin
T. L. Evans
S. J. Hollis
M. W. R. Steele
M. S. Appleby
R. J. Salmon
R. C. Curling
D. J. Icke
R. Packman
B. J. Oliver
R. W. Hullcoop
G. Webster
P. Littlewood
H. A. Mercer
J. R. Owen

* Denotes 1st XV Colours

COLTS XV

C. R. B. Jakeman
L. Woodland
‡P. Wescott
‡J. Maplesden
A. R. Metcalfe
‡A. W. Davies
‡G. H. King
C. F. Howard
B. J. Parsons
R. C. Dollar
‡P. R. Herbert
R. G. Shrine
‡C. L. Burgess
A. H. Thomas
‡‡M. J. Breen
‡K. R. D. Lowde

† Denotes 1st XXX Colours

‡ Denotes Junior Colours

UNDER 13 XV

This season eight matches were arranged for the under 13-yrs. XV, and they have proved a very real incentive to boys in the third forms to work for a place in the side. Unfortunately the return match v. City of London School and the match v. Belmont had to be cancelled through bad weather.

The enthusiasm of the team, and the ability of most of the players augurs well for the future. The three-quarters were a good attacking unit, but unfortunately wet weather, and the inability of the forwards to win the ball, very often proved the main reasons for the lack of success of the team. Too many forwards were not fully prepared to push their weight in the loose as well as the tight scrums.

Burt captained the team in each match and set a good example by his determined running. Wilshaw, Holt and Smith were the best of the forwards, and the wing-three-quarters S. Williams and N. Williams also showed much promise. Cooper and Skinner are to be congratulated earning selection in their first season of Rugby Football.

P. C. D.

The following boys played in matches this season:

K. W. Burt (Capt.), A. J. Barrie, M. W. C. Begg, J. Bevan, A. S. Clark, R. H. E. Cooper, D. C. Davies, D. W. Dyke, A. A. Everitt, R. M. Harris, B. J. Hodgson, P. F. H. Holt, P. C. Hovell, M. D. Ohrenstein, D. Smith, G. J. Strange, C. C. Vogler, W. J. Webb, N. J. Williams and S. L. Williams.

MATCH RESULTS

							Points	
							F.	A.
1958						Result		
Nov. 13	v.	Emanuel School	...	...	...	A Lost	3	12
Nov. 20	v.	Colet Court	...	...	...	H Lost	3	19
Nov. 29	v.	City of London	...	...	...	H Won	9	0
Dec. 8	v.	Dulwich College Preparatory	...	...	...	H Won	15	6

1959							Result	F.	A.
Jan.	17	v.	City of London	...	...	...	A. Cancelled	—	—
Feb.	7	v.	Trinity School	...	...	...	A. Lost	3	6
Feb.	16	v.	St. Albans School	...	...	...	H. Lost	12	20
Mar.	5	v.	Belmont	...	...	...	A. Cancelled	—	—

UNDER 12 XV

Mar.	2	v.	The Hall	...	...	...	H. Won	16	6
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HOUSE RUGBY COMPETITIONS

SENIOR

FIRST ROUND

Strouts:	51 pts.	Meadows:	0 pts.
Joblings:	3 pts.	Hendersons:	14 pts.

SECOND ROUND

Calverts:	15 pts.	Strouts:	6 pts.
Hendersons:	3 pts.	Russells:	13 pts.

FINAL

Calverts:	9 pts.	Russells:	0 pts.
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JUNIOR

FIRST ROUND

Joblings:	3 pts.	Strouts:	21 pts.
Russells:	9 pts.	Hendersons:	29 pts.

SECOND ROUND

Hendersons:	16 pts.	Meadows:	11 pts.
Calverts:	31 pts.	Strouts:	3 pts.

FINAL

Hendersons:	18 pts.	Calverts:	14 pts.
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SENIOR RUGBY FINAL

The final score represents the run of the play fairly accurately. From the start the Russells pack was hustled, and they never really recovered. Despite the fact that Russells had the superior three-quarter line, they failed to score, an accurate pointer to the success of the Calverts defence.

After a break through in the centre by J. Littlewood, Lamb scored in the corner. P. J. Brasier broke through in the line-out and ran fifteen yards to score just before half-time. Another break-through in the line-out gave R. A. Widgery a try. After this the play rarely reached the Calverts' half.

JUNIOR RUGBY FINAL

This very close match resulted in a narrow victory for Hendersons. At half-time they were leading 13 pts.—3 pts. Calverts, thanks to the efforts of A. W. Davies and K. R. Lowde, fought back to a point lead. An excellent try by P. Wescott gave Hendersons a well earned win.

BOAT CLUB

CAPTAIN'S REPORT

Since the exceptional season of 1954-55, Rowing has drifted along undistinguished and almost unnoticed. Many critics have questioned the justification for classing rowing as a major sport. This criticism comes mostly from participants of other major sports which have been equally undistinguished, and it is therefore unnecessary.

This year the Boat Club has been determined to place the School's name amongst the top names in School Rowing. The task was set about purposefully by the keener members of the Club, and the amount of training, both on and off the water, has been much greater than in any previous year. The Club was fortunate in having ten members of last year's 1st and 2nd Eights from which to produce a crew. In the Autumn Term two trial Eights were formed, and from these the 1st and 2nd Eights were chosen after Christmas. This Term, the 1st Eight has covered more miles than ever before, and since the end of February has been rowing on Tuesday and Thursday evenings as well as Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings. During every outing in the past month, there has been a timed course over various distances, and the crew has managed to break the previous School records for all distances.

We have not, however, relied entirely upon the saying that "Mileage makes champions," and great emphasis has been laid on physical fitness. Starting in October, the first three Eights have been regularly circuit training in the gym during lunch hours and cross-country running after school. The training programme became more intensive as the date of the first race approached, and from February onwards the 1st Eight has been circuit training, weight training, running or rowing every lunch hour and evening after school.

With this basis of training the improvement in the crew's rowing has been very noticeable with each outing, and from a collection of individual styles has evolved quite a formidable crew. There is still room, however, for individual technical improvement and for greater uniformity in the boat, which I hope indicates that the crew has not yet reached its peak.

The results of this term's fixtures prove the value of intensive training and the crew has so far been more successful than even the most optimistic members of the Club, including myself, had anticipated. With generous support from the School Governors and a continued improvement in the crew, I hope my optimism will again be justified at Henley.

I want to thank Mr. Percy for his valuable part in giving up so much of his time to coach the crew; Mr. Browning for continuing his enthusiastic support; and all the other masters who have taken upon themselves the sometimes arduous task of coaching.

Support for the Senior Head of the River and the Schools' Head has been most encouraging, but I hope to see an even larger

number of boys, parents and masters in the more pleasant surroundings of Regatta tents from May onwards.

R. P. LANSDELL, *Captain of Boats.*

Crews in the Schools' Head of the River.

FIRST VIII

Bow, M. E. Bradford, 11 st.; 2, P. A. Rees, 11 st. 9 lb.; 3, P. B. Jones, 12 st. 3 lb.; 4, B. L. Harrison, 11 st. 2 lb.; 5, R. P. Lansdell, 11 st. 11 lb.; 6, E. J. T. Acaster, 11 st. 12 lb.; 7, A. Axon, 12 st. 5 lb.; *Stroke*, R. E. Wilby, 10 st. 6 lb.; *Cox*, J. Arnold, 9 st. 1 lb.

SECOND VIII

Bow, M. R. A. Howell; 2, D. I. C. McNeil; 3, R. S. Deakin; 4, A. E. Weston; 5, J. D. Huggins; 6, D. Ridge; 7, A. R. Freeman; *Stroke*, C. J. Curry; *Cox*, M. J. Hillyard.

THIRD VIII

Bow, M. J. B. Gray; 2, M. Bradley; 3, P. B. Hulbert; 4, R. A. Mason; 5, N. C. Brown; 6, R. J. J. Pace; 7, R. G. Lovell; *Stroke*, I. D. Baker; *Cox*, C. S. Kolb.

RACE REPORTS

February 14th. 1st and 2nd Eights *v.* Auriol Rowing Club 1st and 2nd Eights.

The race was rowed between Chiswick Steps and Chiswick Bridge, the second eights starting 5 lengths ahead of the first eights. Losing half a length in a rushed start the 1st VIII then controlled the rate to row past Auriol 1st VIII and both 2nd VIII's within two minutes, from then drawing away to finish five lengths clear. Auriol 1st VIII finished 1 length ahead of their 2nd VIII, who were a length up on the School 2nd VIII.

March 14th. The Reading Head of the River Race. Over $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The School started number 70 near the top of the new entries division amongst stiff opposition from University crews. After splashing about at the start the crew got into stride, striking 30, and gained a length on Emanuel School, number 69. It was soon obvious that there would be no pushing from the crews immediately behind, Henley Town and Jesus College, Oxford, and most of the race was rowed unpaced, remaining the same distance behind 69. In the latter part of the course the London University crew, which had started 73, caught up the School crew and gave valuable pacing over the last half mile. At the finish the crew, striking 35, was leading London University by half a length.

The School finished 35th out of 117 crews in a time of 16 mins. 4 seconds moving up 35 places and leading Emanuel School by 2 seconds.

March 21st. The Senior Head of the River Race. Over $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

This race is the climax and test of all the strength, stamina and style training during the Autumn and Spring Terms. Although it is not comparable with sprint rowing in Regatta courses, it is the real test of a crew's rowing ability. The School crew started number 100. Unlike the previous week, the start was solid and effective, but as before there was no pushing from start and the first two miles were rowed in solitude. The first part of the race was covered in a comfortable rhythm, striking a lethargic 29. In spite of this the crew had steadily been overhauling three preceding eights and for a short time at Hammersmith the row became more like a race. During this time the School crew passed number 99, Gladstone Warwick 3rd VIII, Chiswick Grammar School 98 and 94, Westminster Bank 2nd VIII. From Harrod's to the finish the race resumed its previous character.

The result of this row was that the School crew moved to 66th place in a time of 20 mins. 30 seconds. This is the highest position the School has achieved in this race to date. In spite of the occasional "heavy" patches the row was enjoyable and every member of the crew worked honestly from start to finish.

March 24th. The Schools Head of the River Race. Over 2 miles.

Optimism had reached its peak in the crew by this time and everyone was looking forward to putting in a lively performance over this comparatively short course. The performance was certainly lively when it came, but chaotic marshalling at the start almost made the second section of the race a farce. However this was the School crew's lucky day and throughout the race there was pacing from Eton who, although number 66, started immediately after the School crew at number 31. The start was good and the rate remained above 36 for the first minutes while St. Edward's School 4th VIII was quickly caught and passed. The row was the best the crew had accomplished so far, but hopes for a fair result were low because in the delay at the start the best of the tide was lost. The final result, fair or not, surprised even the rashest optimists. The School moved from a mediocre 31st to 3rd position, and, as "The Times" put it, a new name in the annals of Rowing. This result can be attributed to intensive fitness training and an enthusiastic crew spirit, and it indicates that the Schools which have large Rowing clubs need not necessarily dominate School Rowing.

1st VIII	Started 31	Finished 3	Time 7.53
2nd VIII	Started 42	Finished 49	Time 8.28
3rd VIII	Started 71	Finished 70	Time 8.52

BASKET BALL

This season has been a very successful one for the School teams, since out of the four matches played the First team has won three and the Second team one.

In the first match, the First team beat the Old Boys by 29-26. This score adequately reflects the course of the game, of which the final result was in the balance throughout. It was an extremely hard-fought game, and it was only due to the fact that the School team was fitter and consequently faster that it finally triumphed. There was some good shooting, also, particularly from the forwards.

At St. Dunstons two teams were fielded. Here the First team moved extremely well together, passing and shooting accurately. Steele, at Right Wing, played an outstanding game, scoring 21 points out of 45 points obtained, and the two Guards, Vaughan and G. J. Barker-Benfield, defended very competently, letting few baskets through. The Second team, initially superior in height, proved more thrustful in attack and firmer in defence than their opponents, and thus won quite easily by 32-0. Of these points, Grayson, at Centre, scored 16.

The final match, which was a return game against the Old Boys, was rather a disappointing one owing to the absence from their team of two of their more experienced players. The result of this was a less exciting game than the former one which, nevertheless, contained some good movements and accurate shooting. The School team won 57-16.

Thus, both teams have enjoyed an unbroken run of success this season, but this must not obscure the fact that a great deal of practice is still needed in acquiring the elementary rudiments of this sport. Although shooting is important, this can only be employed if one first learns to pass and handle the ball confidently. Also, the importance of team-work cannot be over emphasized. Each player

must realize that Basket Ball is essentially a team game, and that not until he is prepared to combine with the other players of the team will any satisfactory standard be attained.

As regards the future, at present young talent is wanting and I sincerely hope that next year will see more of the younger boys taking up this sport and thus ensuring its continued prosperity.

In conclusion, I should like to thank Mr. Thomas for his co-operation in the training and management of the teams and his help in arranging matches.

D. J. SEMLYEN, *Captain*.

TEAMS

FIRST TEAM

D. J. Semlyen*; M. W. R. Steele*; G. J. Benfield; A. J. Benfield; M. G. Vaughan; M. Ewer; A. M. Porter.

SECOND TEAM

R. J. Grayson; S. J. Hollis; M. J. Bukht; P. D. Eschrich; D. J. English; N. C. A. Lane.

* *Awarded Colours*

RESULTS

1st Team	<i>v.</i>	Old Haberdashers	...	H.	Won	29—26
	<i>v.</i>	St. Dunstan's	...	A.	Won	45—12
	<i>v.</i>	Old Haberdashers	...	H.	Won	57—16
2nd Team	<i>v.</i>	St. Dunstan's	...	A.	Won	32—0

HOUSE COMPETITION

SENIORS

	1st Round	2nd Round	Final
Russells	<i>Bye</i>		
Joblings	}	Strouts 28—15	Strouts 28—14
Strouts			
Hendersons	}	Hendersons 25—3	Hendersons 13—9
Meadows			
Calverts	<i>Bye</i>	Hendersons 29—3	

JUNIORS

	1st Round	2nd Round	Final
Meadows	}	Meadows	Hendersons 6—4
<i>Bye</i>			
Hendersons	}	Hendersons 9—6	Russells 22—19
Joblings			
Calverts	}	Russells 15—10	Russells 6—4
Russells			
Strouts	}	Strouts	
<i>Bye</i>			

BOXING

The House Boxing Competition, which took place during the Spring Term, attracted its usual large entry. It was a pity that owing to illness many promising boxers were unable to take part; nevertheless, the Finals of both the Senior and the Junior competitions produced many excellent bouts.

RESULTS

SENIORS		JUNIORS	
1. Calverts:	23 pts.	1. Joblings:	26 pts.
2. Hendersons:	14 pts.	2. Calverts:	
3. Strouts:	13 pts.	3. Hendersons:	
4. Joblings:	9 pts.	4. Russells:	17 pts.
5. Russells:	7 pts.	5. Strouts:	11 pts.
6. Meadows:	4 pts.	6. Meadows:	10 pts.

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS

JUNIORS: *Under 12 yrs:* 5 st. 0 lb.: L. P. Redstone; 5 st. 7 lb.: G. Arnold; 6 st. 0 lb.: R. A. Hersey; 6 st. 7 lb.: S. C. Hallstrom; 7 st. 0 lb.: K. J. Walker; 8 st. 0 lb.: S. M. Usiskin; 6 st. 7 lb.: M. D. Ohrenstein.
Under 14 yrs: 5 st. 0 lb.: P. H. Fellows; 5 st. 7 lb.: A. Kerpel; 6 st. 0 lb.: R. M. Harris; 6 st. 7 lb.: W. J. Webb; 7 st. 0 lb.: N. Leverton; 7 st. 0 lb.: P. C. Hovell; 8 st. 0 lb.: D. K. Elstein; 8 st. 7 lb.: S. C. Gruner; 9 st. 0 lb.: J. Hammond; *Over 9 st. 0 lb.:* K. B. Martin.
SENIORS. *Under 16 yrs:* 7 st. 7 lb.: M. E. Wade; 8 st. 0 lb.: A. Ebel; 8 st. 7 lb.: M. J. Ritchie; 9 st. 0 lb.: P. Littlewood; 9 st. 7 lb.: A. W. Davies; 10 st. 0 lb.: P. G. Boseley; 10 st. 7 lb.: J. Wolton.
Over 16 yrs: 8 st. 7 lb.: B. D. Hersey; 9 st. 7 lb.: P. Mitchenere; 10 st. 0 lb.: J. Littlewood; 10 st. 7 lb.: M. G. Ewer; 11 st. 0 lb.: G. Webster; 11 st. 7 lb.: M. G. Vaughan; *Open:* A. Brown.

CHESS

This year, our Chess team has done reasonably well, and we have obtained 9th position in the London League. Because of many games being adjudicated, our final position in the Finchley League has not come through. In the London League matches we played William Ellis, probably the strongest school team in London and the Home Counties. Although we lost 1-5, with our best team we should have done much better. The team played well against both St. Paul's and St. Aloysius, who have quite strong teams.

In the Finchley League we had a shock defeat by Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet; this was due to two of our best players being away with influenza.

Here is the final list of all matches played during the season:

LONDON LEAGUE

Date		School	Venue	Result
Sept. 26	v.	St. Clement Dane's	A. Drawn	3—3
Oct. 9	v.	St. Aloysius School	A. Won	5—1
Oct. 24	v.	Latymer Upper ...	H. Lost	2½—3½
Nov. 10	v.	Hackney Downs	A. Won	5½—½
Nov. 17	v.	Willesden C. G. S.	H. Unfinished	2—2
Nov. 24	v.	Owen's School ...	H. Drawn	3—3
Jan. 1	v.	St. Paul's ...	H. Won	4—1
			(1 not finished)	
Jan. 30	v.	William Ellis ...	A. Lost	1—5

We also played a Junior team in the newly formed Junior League. Here are their results:

Sept.	26	v.	St. Clement Dane's	A.	Won	5—1
Oct.	9	v.	St. Aloysius ...	A.	Won	4½—1½
Oct.	24	v.	Latymer Upper ...	H.	Lost	2—4
Nov.	10	v.	Hackney Downs	A.	Won	6—0
Nov.	17	v.	Willesden C. G. S.	H.	Won	4½—1½
Nov.	24	v.	Owen's School ...	H.	Won	6—0
Jan.	30	v.	William Ellis ...	A.	Lost	1—5

The Juniors played 7, won 5, lost 2. They won 29 individual matches and only lost 13.

In the Finchley League we had the following results:

Nov.	17	v.	Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet ...	A.	Lost	1½—4½
Dec.	1	v.	Christ's College, Finchley ...	A.	Drawn (1 not finished)	2½—2½
Jan.	23	v.	Woodhouse ...	A.	Won (1 not finished)	3½—1½
Feb.	13	v.	Finchley Catholic Grammar ...	A.	Lost	1½—4½
Mar.	4	v.	Hendon County ...	H.	Won	5—1
Mar.	9	v.	St. Aloysius ...	H.	Won (1 not finished)	4½—½

Total result of Senior Team (both leagues); School Won 6, Drew 4, Lost 4. (2 undecided).

There were two friendly matches. The Seniors beat St. Albans School 5½-½. The Juniors beat Hendon County Juniors 5-1.

The regular first team consisted of: J. K. A. Bennett, L. L. Hampson, P. A. Levi (Capt.), L. L.-J. Chin, P. T. A. Riddy. Several people represented the Seniors in more than two matches; these were: A. L. Greystoke, P. J. Collins, D. S. Flower; N. J. R. Antrobus, R. J. Fellner, M. A. Steel, M. D. Gilbert, M. Sorrell, and J. R. Mitchell also played.

The Juniors were: P. J. Collins, J. R. Mitchell, M. S. Sorrell, M. J. Brimmer, D. M. Bidefeld. A. P. Rothbart, J. Bevan, I. S. Gordon, and N. J. R. Antrobus also played.

For the Senior team, I should like to congratulate P. T. A. Riddy on his excellent results. He played in 14 matches, winning 10 and drawing the other 4. J. K. A. Bennett has an unbeaten school record. Collins has a hundred per cent. school record, playing in three Senior matches and six Junior matches. Chin, Hampson and Levi all played well during the season.

I should like to thank Mr. Griffiths for all his work with Chess. I should also like to thank Miss Saville for the excellent teas which she and the kitchen staff have provided throughout the season, sometimes at very short notice.

P. A. LEVI, *Captain.*
J. K. A. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

CROSS-COUNTRY



After several seasons of very capable running by the School Senior VIII, last season saw a slight falling off in results. This was a period of rebuilding which, coupled with the initiation of more regular training as a mass, has brought about the current strength of the Cross-

Country Club. It is incorrect to see our present success as temporary, since we have a large number of keen athletes. Instead of relying on a slender minimum of fit runners, as in previous years, the Captain is now confronted with the welcome embarrassment of omitting capable performers from his teams.

Members of the School are well acquainted with the brilliance of Sulston, Simons, Littlewood and Anderson, a 1st IV probably capable of defeating any School opposition in the South; but better teams can and will be produced. With good use of the considerable resources available in the School, and continued enthusiasm amongst those running now, greater successes can be achieved. Besides promising young runners such as Allen, Naylor and Haslehurst, there must be much latent talent which can be drawn upon in future years.

Probably the deciding factor in determining whether or not we retain our Cross-Country reputation will be the types of training we employ. Now that the lesson of how often to train appears to have been digested, reference to a coach is needed. Aimless training will never have any effect upon performance; and when we have such competent team managers as our master-in-charge, Mr. Goater, and Mr. Morrell, it is unnecessary. I take this opportunity of thanking them for their guidance throughout this season and recommend any runner who is uncertain in any aspect of his training to consult them, both as experienced runners and sane coaches.

Finally, I am indebted to the remarkable efficiency of Sulston and Simons, who shared the duties of Secretary and Vice-Captain.

J. W. HOLLAND, *Captain*.

COLOURS 1958-59

Re-awarded to J. Littlewood, J. W. Holland, P. G. Sulston and R. M. Simons.

New awards to M. Anderson, M. D. Young, M. A. Smith and D. J. H. O'Dell.

Half Colours to J. Winney, and J. Coombes.

Junior Colours to N. G. Allen, C. Naylor, and R. E. Haslehurst.

RESULTS

October 25th: Q. P. H. Juniors 1st.; School 2nd.; Q. P. H. Youths 3rd.; John Lyon School 4th.

October 29th: School 1st.; Latymer Upper School 2nd.

November 15th: School 1st.; Shaftesbury H. 2nd.; Potters Bar A.C. 3rd.; Finchley 4th.

December 3rd: School 1st.; Harrow County G. S. 2nd.

February 25th: Harrow County 1st.; School 2nd.; Ealing County G. S. 3rd.

January 25th: School 1st.; R.G.S., High Wycombe 2nd.; Emanuel 3rd.

OPEN RACES

November 8th: Haskell Cup Cross-Country Relay. 1st. (45 teams).

November 22nd: Polytechnic H. Schools Race. 2nd. (31 teams).

December 6th: Highgate H. Schools Race. 1st. (21 teams).

January 14th: City of London Schools Road Relay. 1st. (7 teams).

January 22nd: John Lyon Schools Road Relay. 1st. (10 teams).

January 29th: Ranelagh Cup Race. 1st. (33 teams).

February 28th: Southgate H. Schools Race. 1st. (10 teams).

March 14th: Parry Trophy Road Relay. 1st. (32 teams).

"B" TEAM RESULTS

November 8th: Haskell Cup. 19th.

January 14th: City of London Relay. 4th

November 22nd: Polytechnic Race. 19th.

March 14th: Parry Trophy Relay. 13th.

JUNIOR RESULTS

November 15th: Shaftesbury H. 17 pts. School 20 pts.

December 3rd: School 31 pts. Harrow County 45 pts.

January 25th: Emanuel 53 pts. R.G.S., High Wycombe 58 pts., School 63 pts.

March 14th: Ruislip-Northwood Trophy Race. 2nd. (15 teams).

FIVES

It can be seen from the results that we have had only moderate success this season, winning three matches and drawing one out of a total of twelve. Our most resounding defeats were dealt by Merchant Taylors' and Alleyn's 1st IVs whom we took on this year, rashly perhaps, after our success against their 2nd IVs last season.

St. Paul's had, unfortunately, to cancel their matches with us, but we were able to obtain two new fixtures, with a representative team from the London Grammar Schools and Wandsworth School.

All the 2nd IV matches fell on the same date as those of the 1st IV and so, because of illness, we could only field the complete second team for one fixture. In fact for the first match (against U.C.S.), Vaughan and Whittam, both 1st XV players, made a very good second pair.

That we had only 8 or 9 capable players to choose from illustrates the extremely poor state that Fives, as a Minor Sport, has now reached. A possible solution would be to make available many natural games players who play Rugby during the Spring Term. If even a few took up Fives wholly for that period, the standard would improve immensely. An additional factor seems to be the erroneous opinion that many people harbour as to the interest of Fives. If this faction were to try the game, as indeed many have in the Fives Competition, I am sure that they would play more often and achieve some proficiency.

In conclusion, I should like to thank all those who took part in the matches for their ready support and keenness, and Mr. Sanderson for his advice and assistance in what has been an unusually harassing season.

P. M. POLLAK, *Captain.*

RESULTS

FIRST IV

Sat., 24th January	v. U.C.S.	H. Lost	144—148
Sat., 31st January	v. Bank of England	A. Lost	94—106
Wed., 4th February	v. Old Boys' R.F.C.	H. Lost	120—167
Wed., 11th February	v. St. Dunstan's	A. Lost	87—180
Sat., 21st February	v. Alleyn's	H. Lost	57—180
Wed., 25th February	v. Merchant Taylors	A. Lost	31—180
Wed., 4th March	v. L.G.S.R.F.A.	H. Won	103—79
Sat., 7th March	v. U.C.S.	A. Lost	76—107
Sat., 14th March	v. Whitgift	H. Won	177—106
Wed., 18th March	v. Old Boys' R.F.C.	H. Won	158—129
Sat., 21st March	v. Alleyn's	A. Lost	84—177
Mon., 23rd March	v. Wandsworth	A. Draw	82—82

Points For: 1,213. Points Against: 1,641.

SECOND IV

Sat., 24th January	v. U.C.S.	A. Lost
Wed., 25th February	v. M.T.S.	H. Lost
Sat., 7th March	v. U.C.S.	H. Cancelled

Teams: 1st IV. P. M. Pollak, P. E. Lawson, C. Wren, A. J. Gardner.

2nd IV. A. M. Porter, L. Hampson, M. J. Weston, N. J. Bailey.

SHOOTING

This term, the First VIII has won four matches, and lost three, while the Second VIII have won one, and lost one. The first VIII scores are slightly lower than those of last year's team, but the second VIII have improved considerably.

Unfortunately, the First VIII came a cropper in the "Country Life." This was mainly my fault, since I set a bad example to start with. J. R. Owen and Valentine were the only two who were "on form." The result will not be known until next term, but we will probably come about 80th, out of 150 entries. The Second VIII are shooting off the Competition this Saturday, too late to be published, but it is quite possible that they will beat the first VIII.

Several members of the VIII's have scored 98 in matches—Doubleday, Icke, Mitchenere and Wren—but none have scored 99's or "possibles," several of which were obtained last year.

I can only hope that this means that the team are saving up their good scores for the open range shooting at Bisley next term.

R. WINNEY, *Captain.*

COMBINED CADET FORCE

Strength: September 1958: 350 Cadets, 13 Officers.

Senior N.C.O.: A. R. Freeman.

With an intake of 112 into the Basic Section, the strength of the Contingent now stands at its highest for some years. In addition we welcome Lt. R. Irvine-Smith, of 272 Field Regt., T.A., and Lt. J. A. Everson, of the Honourable Artillery Company, who replace Lt. R. L. Sexton and Lt. L. W. Spafford, T.D., to whom the Contingent is much indebted for their many years of enthusiastic service.

Among the variety of activities undertaken since the last C.C.F. notes appeared, mention must be made briefly of the following. Guards of Honour were provided for Sir Edward Boyle on Commendation Day, for the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, and at the unveiling of the School War Memorial, on which occasion the Buglers sounded the Last Post and the Reveille. Buglers were also provided for the Remembrance Day Service of the 5th London and the 235th Brigades R.F.A., O.C.A. The Band further distinguished itself by a fine performance in the Middlesex County Band Competition.

The Shooting VIII, which has been putting up some record scores this year, visited in February, at the kind invitation of the Commanding Officer, the Headquarters of the Queen Victoria Rifles, and beat the Battalion team.

Some 200 cadets attended annual training, the R.N. Section visiting Gibraltar, the Army Section camping at Dibgate and the R.A.F. Section getting in some flying in Somerset. Many cadets have attended Regular Service establishments for courses in Fieldcraft, Leadership, Commando Training, Drill and Engineering.

Trophy Winners, 1958

Open Range Shooting: L/Cadet D. I. Icke.

Miniature Range Shooting: L/S P. Mitchenere.

Recruit's Cup: Cadet P. M. F. S. Spragge.

TRAINING

A new C.C.F. training syllabus was introduced in September. The first year's work covers Drill, Map Reading, Fieldcraft and the Rifle, and leads up to the Basic Test (which replaces Certificate "A" Part I). The second stage prepares for the R.N., Army or R.A.F. Proficiency Examination. In the case of the R.N. Section this is much the same as before. The Army and the R.A.F. tests are now identical, but R.A.F. cadets must also take an R.A.F. subject.

The third stage, which is a new and welcome development, is directed towards developing powers of command, leadership and self reliance. A cadet first undergoes an Instructor's course, and on successful completion he is appointed to N.C.O. rank with the task of instructing younger cadets. In addition to gaining experience as an instructor, or to continuing more advanced R.N. or R.A.F. work, senior cadets will now undergo one or more of the following courses, which are now authorised by the War Office, and which will be included in the Contingent training programme.

- (i) Long range patrolling, involving bivouacs and the use of map and compass in the field.
- (ii) First Aid
- (iii) Civil Defence
- (iv) Life Saving.

Leadership courses are to be held in the holidays at many Service establishments, including an advanced course for the new Joint Services Cadet Badge.

ROYAL NAVAL SECTION

Strength: 33 Cadets. *Senior N.C.O.:* P.O. Bendell, P. J. E.

Training for the R.N. Proficiency Tests has proceeded along normal lines, and regular sailing instruction has been undertaken on the Welsh Harp every Saturday morning. The Section whaler has been taken out of the water and repainted during the Easter holidays. On Field Days the Section has visited Portsmouth and H.M.S. "President," and a small party accompanied the Thames River Police on an interesting patrol up the river.

ARMY SECTION

Strength: 140 Cadets. *Senior N.C.O.:* C.S.M. Valentine, J. W.

The first batch of cadets to undergo the new training programme passed the Army Proficiency examination in December and have been undergoing an Instructors course (including shooting on the miniature and open ranges). Two further platoons entered for and passed the test en bloc at the end of the Easter term. Sgts. Bukht and Hunt are to be congratulated on a 100% pass result.

BASIC SECTION

Strength: 110 Cadets.

Senior N.C.O.s: C.S.M. Freeman, A. R. and Shepard, G. L.

Half the Section were entered for the Basic Test in which extremely good results were obtained at the end of the Easter term, 51 out of 55 candidates passing, and 3 obtaining credits. All cadets have had an opportunity to shoot on the miniature range, and 8 cadets have already obtained Marksman's badges. Field days were held in good weather at Scratchwood and on Hampstead Heath.

R.A.F. SECTION

Strength: 62 Cadets. *Senior N.C.O.:* W.O. Anderson, M.

29 cadets in the Section have already passed the Advanced Proficiency examination. The remainder have been preparing for the new Proficiency Test. Although some difficulty was encountered in changing to the new syllabus, the N.C.O.s quickly mastered the "Army" type subjects, and were able to carry on without the help of Army Section N.C.O.s, whose assistance in the early stages was much appreciated. Summer Camp was held at Colerne, near Bath, and despite some very wet weather an interesting programme with some flying was forthcoming. In addition, Cpl. Aiken attended a

Star camp at Ternhill, and Cpl. M. J. B. Gray spent a week in the Welsh mountains at Bethesda on a Fieldcraft Training course.

Field days have been spent at R.A.F. Halton, Bassingbourne and White Waltham. Twenty-eight cadets visited R.A.F., Little Rissington, for Easter Camp.

C.C.F. BAND



It is a long time since a report on the C.C.F. Band appeared in "The Skylark", and I will attempt to describe its current activities. Contrary to common opinion, the Band is kept fairly busy, having four main commitments each year, and a number of subsidiary ones. In November three buglers and

one drummer travel to South London to participate in a Remembrance Day service, and in March a small representative Band takes part in a Youth Band Contest at Ealing. In June the entire Band performs at the Annual Inspection, and later in the same month goes to Hornchurch for the Southern Counties Band Championship. The subsidiary activities consist of sounding the Retreat on the last Friday of each term; an appearance on Open Day (to include this year what promises to be an impressive display of Formation Band Drill); and a possible appearance at a Band Competition at Summer Camp.

Like all other School organisations, the Band has its bad years, but it is now entering a good phase, after two years of poor attendances at Saturday morning practices and of apathy among the bandsmen. The intake of last September was an exceptionally good one, and the new bandsmen have progressed very well indeed, especially Barnes, Felix, and Hill on the drums, and Lochner and Cochrane on the bugles. The recent performance at Ealing was very creditable, in spite of the fact that we gained no prizes. Useful experience was gained by those present there, and with such a young nucleus, it will not be long before they begin to win awards.

However, this will require one hundred per cent. effort from all concerned, as the demands of Band work are exacting, and call for hard work at practices. Nevertheless, I would point out to any boys at present in the Fourth Forms who may be considering joining the Band next September that such effort is well worth it in the long run. Attendance at every Saturday morning practice is, of course, essential.

Finally, I should like to record my thanks to Major Hewson, who spends most Saturday mornings at School with the Band; and to Mr. Imhofe, our bandmaster, who is seen by few people other than the bandsmen, but who is as essential as the instruments in furthering the efforts of the Band.

I. DUNN, *Drum Major.*

SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT

Activity in the Unit has followed the now familiar pattern, being divided between specialized training courses, study courses, fitness training and gymnastics, chess, and the several opportunities for service within the School.

On the side of technical training have been two courses in First Aid and one in Life Saving. At the end of the earlier First Aid course, we gained 100% success for the first time, an achievement on which the course members deserve congratulations.

Mr. Willatt's study group on Civics has spent a busy and useful time, and has included in its work a number of visits to important centres of civic life such as the Law Courts and the Houses of Parliament.

Following an Autumn course in general physical training and gymnastics, the Spring Term saw two fitness groups set up, one for athletics specialists and others intent on building up their physical condition for sport, the other for general fitness.

The Chess specialists under the guidance of Mr. Griffiths have been given the chance to teach their art to newcomers and have taken the opportunity of improving their own game.

Finally, the practical service aspect of the Unit has found expression in the fields of School Garden, Printing Shop, Library, Biology Laboratory, and Craft Department.

The Autumn Field Day saw the Civics Group on a tour in London, whilst another group spent a useful and instructive day orienteering in Richmond Park and discovering that to follow a course on a series of compass bearing is not always as simple as it sounds. The Gardeners, Printers and other service groups followed their normal occupation, and the rest of the Unit was sent out into the Chilterns to gain experience in map reading and practice in cross-country walking. The Spring Field Day followed a similar pattern, and a small group spent the day in the grounds of the new school at Elstree, rescuing daffodil bulbs threatened by the machines clearing the grounds for Rugger fields. It is probable that during the next few years many members of the Unit will spend Field Days at Elstree doing useful work improving the amenities and so serving the wider School community.

There are some irresponsible members in the S.S.U. who entered with the idea of dodging serious work, seeking to find a "soft option." These same members expect to be given the chance to select their own branch of activity and appear offended when informed that they must go through the whole field of S.S.U. training, taking the rough with the smooth. It must be emphasised that no branch of our work is beyond the competence of the keen member, and the persistence shown by a boy in mastering an activity for which he has no particular aptitude is a measure of his character.

The S.S.U. was established to provide a training and outlet for those boys who, for one reason or another, are not in the C.C.F.

The motives for joining the S.S.U. have been vary varied, some praiseworthy, others not so praiseworthy, suggesting a search for the easy life. It has been noticed that those who entered with unworthy motives have usually proved the most unsatisfactory members, though a few have overcome their sloth and developed well. The S.S.U. gives a boy an opportunity to develop his physique, personality and general usefulness, as well as knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Its success depends on the spirit and enthusiasm of each member, but the very nature of its programme depends upon willingness and self discipline to ensure that small groups will get on with their work without the constant supervision by a master.

S.S.U. AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

Boys wishing to prepare themselves for one of the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards will be able to carry out much of the preparatory work during S.S.U. time and within the Unit organisation. Already they are covered for the Public Service Section by our courses in Life Saving and First Aid. Athletics can be practised and tested, and the Expedition can be carried out during Field Day operations following a course in Camp Craft and Field Craft. In some cases the Pursuit may also be carried on during S.S.U. time, though of course some additional time will be needed to achieve competence in the selected pursuit. It is hoped that a considerable number of boys will seek to gain one of the Awards during 1959.

J. W. D.

"LE CORBUSIER EXHIBITION"

On the 27th February, Field Day, a group of the S.S.U., headed by Mr. Hicks of the Art Department, visited the Le Corbusier Exhibition near London University. The Exhibition consisted of a fair selection from all of the great architect's work. In addition to designing buildings, Le Corbusier has done considerable painting, sculpture and a good many tapestries. After looking at the entire exhibition, however, I was convinced that his architecture was infinitely superior to his other work. Of course, one must not forget that Le Corbusier's main field of interest is architecture, and that his other studies are largely meant as experiments and attempts to produce various effects to be combined in building.

The apartment buildings at Marseilles and Nantes, the Government buildings at Chandigarh (the new capital of the Punjab, India) and the Pilgrim Chapel at Ronchamp in France were three of the most interesting exhibits.

In his apartment buildings, Le Corbusier is concerned to a great extent with the problem of lack of space, as are all modern architects. Then in the southern climates there is the problem of heat and light. In the summer, a house must be shielded from excessive sun; in winter there is difficulty in gaining enough light. Thus, in many buildings one can see curious facades which appear to be criss-crossed with balconies. Although sometimes they are just that, the purpose is usually to modify the sun's rays. An example of the principle behind the idea is the shield used around a camera lens when taking pictures in the sun. Indirect light can pass, but the direct rays are warded off. However, when there is a winter sun it is much lower in the sky and the more feeble light can pass readily into the room. Naturally when Le Corbusier began to design buildings for India, this plan was easily adapted from his buildings in the south of France. Another striking feature of the buildings at Chandigarh is that they are frequently raised many feet above the ground; usually about the equivalent to the first storey is a breezeway.

The function of this design is to allow air to circulate on all sides of the building. Since the ground directly beneath the building is shaded, it is cool, and when in contrast with the hot surrounding earth, currents of air are set up, which supplement the natural breezes.

At Chandigarh, Le Corbusier was given the task of designing the Governor's Palace, The Secretariat, the Law Courts, and the Parliament Building. His chief problem would have been combating the heat. The problems were similar in Ahmedabad where plans were made for a club house for the Mill Owners' League. Here the sun-breakers appear as slanted balconies, for their function, in addition to protection against sun, is to channel the wind which usually hits the building at an angle.

Back in France, a church has recently been completed. The pilgrim chapel, Notre-Dame du Haut, is not far from Ronchamp. It is characterized by bold, sweeping lines, which give a feeling of continuity about them. The chapel is constructed in concrete, as is most of Le Corbusier's work. In this case the finish is left rough. One might say the effect is to give a feeling of security which goes with the sheer size of the structure. On the west front of the chapel there is an example of utility and art combined. The drainage spout from the roof takes the form of a modern gargoyle. The gargoyle, the curving wall behind it, and the receptacle for the water flowing from the spout form a sculpture group in themselves.

The Chapel of Ronchamp is a fine example of the principle of the "free facade", for this building must be seen from all sides. It has no front or back, for once again in this sense it functions as a sculpture.

It is said that Le Corbusier's success today is largely due to a fierce determination to rely on his own judgement, in spite of what other men may say. In his youth the architect was harshly criticised and urged to change his ways. He has brought many dreams to life, although often they have turned out to be different from the way in which they were imagined. It is here that Le Corbusier is willing to make improvements and to change his plans, for he responds to a clearly proven argument; he is willing to learn by his mistakes, to develop, expand, and to improve.

A. M.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

"The Scheme is designed to help both the young and the grown up. It is designed as an introduction to leisure time activities, a challenge to personal achievement and as a guide to those people and organisations who are concerned about the development of our future citizens."

Extract from the Foreword to the Leaders Handbook, by H.R.H. Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh.

It is now nearly two years since the Pilot Scheme for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award was launched, and a number of organisations undertook to carry out experiments in its operation. The Scheme is based on the belief that the future of our civilisation will depend on the ability and willingness of the young people of today to give their best service to the community, and to grow up as balanced individuals. The idea is to challenge boys (and girls) with tasks of an exacting nature and to assess achievement by means of an award. The scheme is divided into four principal groups of leisure activities, to which certain standards of performance have been attached. These standards provide targets to which boys can aspire in three progressive stages:

1st Series	open to boys	from 14 to 18 years
2nd	„ „ „ „	15 to 18 „
3rd	„ „ „ „	16 to 18 „

The standards are intended to match the abilities of most boys, but they demand an effort. The key note of the scheme is PERSEVERANCE.

There is no direct entry to the higher series. It is necessary to graduate from one to the other.

In order to qualify for an award it is necessary to undertake all four sections, and successful candidates will receive a Bronze Badge and Letter of Commendation from Sir John Hunt on completion of Series I, a Silver Badge and Certificate signed by the Duke of Edinburgh for Series 2, and a Gold Badge and Certificate for Series 3. The minimum time in which a boy can qualify for Series I and II is six months, and for Series III it is 12 months.

The First Section comprises a course in one of the recognised forms of Rescue and Public Service Training, such as First Aid, Life Saving, Fire Service.

The Second Section is the Expedition, which has as its purpose the development of initiative, responsibility and self reliance, and to give an outlet for the spirit of adventure. It takes the form of a cross-country journey varying in distance from 15 to 50 miles, and lasting from 24 to 84 hours according to the stage. In Series 2 and 3 the journey may be on foot, cycle, canoe, horseback, or under sail, and in every case it must be prepared for by training and testing in map reading and compass work, first aid and life saving, knowledge of the Country Code, camp craft including cooking, weather lore, etc.

The Third Section—Pursuits, are purposeful or creative activities calling for perseverance with the object of discovering and developing natural aptitudes and interests. In this section the emphasis is in sustained effort rather than on standard of accomplishment. The Section covers a very wide field and may well include:

Craftsmanship: Metal and woodwork, model making, radio, etc.

Natural Science: Archeology, astronomy, natural history, meteorology.

Technical Skill: Sailing, canoeing, gliding, rock climbing, judo.

Arts: Collections, drawing and painting, music, drama, photography.

The Fourth Section—Fitness, consists of athletics and swimming events falling into four groups:

1. *Running or Walking* (100 yds., 880 yds., 2 miles, 3 miles road walk).
2. *Jumping* (Long jump, high jump, pole vault).
3. *Throwing* (Shot, discus, javelin, hammer, cricket ball).
4. *Swimming* (Free style, breast stroke, back stroke).

There are fixed standards at all three age levels which must be passed in *one* chosen event in *three* out of the four groups given above.

The Operation of the Scheme in this School

Since the minimum age for beginning preparation for the First Series is 14 years, most boys concerned will be in the Fourth Form or Fifth, and many will be in the C.C.F. or S.S.U.

The administration of the scheme is in the hands of the S.S.U. but this will not exclude any member of the C.C.F. from entering. In the S.S.U. the preparation for the awards will be dovetailed into the existing programme, and boys preparing for their Athletics Proficiency Badge will find that the standards are roughly the same, and success in the Athletics Badge will count towards the Award. Similarly, some boys who take an active and leading part in certain School Societies and Clubs will find their activities acceptable for recognition in the Pursuits Section of the Award.

Starting off

The first step is for the boy to buy a Record Book for 2/6d. and discuss with me :

- a. The series of tests to attempt.
- b. The activities he would like to choose.

Series: If under 15 years he will prepare for the First Series, which provides the normal method of qualifying for the higher awards. If he is over 15 years he may still attempt Series 1, but (for the present and at my discretion) he may be allowed to enter for Series 2. He cannot enter directly for the 3rd Series.

Activities: He must choose *four* activities, each from a different section, and it may well be that he will find most encouragement by starting with an activity which interests him most. Of course, it may be necessary to limit the choice to some extent to fit in with a training programme. For example, if a First Aid class has been arranged, he may be asked to do this first.

Preparation: From this point, arrangements have to be made for helping the boy to reach the standards laid down; some of this will fit in with normal C.C.F. or S.S.U. training, some will need to be arranged specially.

Testing: When the boy is ready to be tested, the responsible officer will make the necessary arrangements. It is not necessary for all the tests to be held at the same time and place.

Continuity: If a boy leaves School before he has completed all the series, he can continue through a Youth Club, Cadet Unit or other organisation operating the scheme.

The issue of the Record Book is an act of entry. In the book must be entered particulars of progress through all the series of tests. It is an important document and remains the personal property of the boy who holds it.

J. W. D.

OUTLINE OF CONDITIONS

SECTION	FIRST SERIES For boys of 14+	SECOND SERIES For boys of 15+	THIRD SERIES For boys of 16+
A RESCUE AND PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING	Emergency Training First Aid (1)	Choice of one activity from: First Aid Life Saving, etc. (2)	Choice of one activity with, in addition, some form of actual service.
B EXPEDITION	15-mile expedition <i>on foot only</i> (1) (one night camping out)	30-mile expedition on foot, etc. (3) (two nights camping out)	50-mile expedition on foot, etc., in <i>wild country</i> (3) (three nights camping out)
C PURSUITS AND PROJECTS	Choice of one activity (4). To be pursued for a period of six months	Choice of one activity. To be pursued for a period of six months	Choice of one activity. To be pursued for a period of nine months
D FITNESS	Pass in three out of five groups (5) e.g., standard for 100 yds. = 13 secs.	Pass in three out of five groups (5) e.g., standard for 100 yds. = 12.2 secs.	Pass in three out of five groups (5) e.g., standard for 100 yds. = 11.8 secs.
AWARD ON COMPLETION	BRONZE BADGE	SILVER AWARD	GOLD AWARD

NOTES

- (1) No choice.
- (2) Boys entering directly into Second Series at 15+ *must* undertake First Series Emergency Training First Aid if they wish to take one of the alternatives in this Section.
- (3) Choice of foot, canoe, sailing, horseback riding, etc.
- (4) Includes birdwatching, stamp collecting, model making, handyman, etc. (The Handbook on Pursuits and Projects prescribes Syllabuses for more than 60 subjects).
- (5) Running or Walking, Jumping, Throwing, Swimming and Physical Efficiency.

BEAULIEU ROAD

The Biology Sixth has been visiting its survey area at Beaulieu Road, in the New Forest, regularly since April, 1955, and a total of 14 visits has now been made. The camps have been held in the holidays, chiefly in April, August and September, and really they have been far too few and too seasonal for us to have gained more than a glimpse of the flora and fauna, and of the exciting fields of study open to us. Nevertheless, the idea of "going to Beaulieu" as part of the young biologist's training has caught on, and non-biologists are beginning to enquire what exactly we do down there. For this reason it is felt to be of general interest to burst into print, and to say a little about our activities.

The selection of the site was fortuitous to some extent. At first three alternatives suggested themselves—the Field Centre at Malham Tarn in Yorkshire, Blakeney Point on the coast of Norfolk, and the New Forest in Hampshire. After much discussion, most of the boys in that first VIB indicated a preference for the New Forest, and a reconnaissance at Christmas in 1954 showed Beaulieu Road to be suitable in many ways. There is a diminutive railway station which can be reached in two hours from Waterloo, with a change at Southampton, and close to the station is an admirable camp site—high, dry and secluded. Nearby is the Beaulieu Road Hotel where one may buy refreshment of an evening, and whose proprietors, our good friends Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, allow us to store equipment in their stables and arrange for the delivery of bread and milk. There are no shops, and stores brought from home are replenished in Brockenhurst or Lymington, through which we pass on our way to the coast. Beaulieu Road is almost exactly halfway between Beaulieu and Lyndhurst, seven miles apart, but it is not on a bus route, and occasional visits to these places must be made on foot, unless someone has brought a car or bicycle. Water is obtained from a clear spring which emerges from under the railway; it is drinkable, besides being handy for washing. A luxury for which we are thankful and which takes the sordidness from camping is the use of the little lavatory on the station—truly a convenience!

Naturally we live under canvas, and because of the shape of the terrain it is convenient to use a number of small bivouacs rather than one or two large tents. The business of camping—cooking and so on—is reduced to a minimum so that the greatest possible time can be spent in the field. The routine is organised round two large meals daily—breakfast and high tea. This enables a solid day's work in between, without too much tramping about. Much of the work is done over a mile from camp, and time would be wasted returning for a midday meal. Usually someone has brought a ball, and there is a vigorous game after tea until 6 p.m. . . then, after refreshments, it is time for the "bug hunters" to be away on their nocturnal prowls.

The area is ideally suited for an introductory course in ecology, as there are several sharply distinct habitats within easy reach. The

dry sandy heaths are intersected by boggy valleys and edged by a great semi-circle of clayey, wooded country. Some of the woods are Forestry Commission plantations, while others illustrate diverse types of semi-natural vegetation. There is an interesting stream, a tributary of the Beaulieu River, fringed by an extensive alder swamp. The railway bank has its own characteristic flora and fauna. The nearest accessible stretch of coastline, visited once during the week, has salterns, shingle and mudflats, which are all profitable areas of study; the sea-wall there even supports a miniature cliff vegetation.

As it is neither possible nor desirable to give a full account of the animal and plant life of the area in a short essay of this sort, just a few of the creatures which command greatest attention or which afford us the greatest pleasure to encounter will be mentioned. One is wakened on an April morning by a mounting crescendo of bird song, in particular the liquid bubbling courtship song of curlew which is delivered in flight, entrancing both ear and eye; the tremulous, infinitely moving carol of woodlark, mistle thrush's wild whistle, exuberant lapwing and harsh crow, all blended in marvellous orchestra. At this season, too, the migrant birds are returning from overseas—suddenly one morning the bushes are filled with whitethroats or willow warblers, or there are wheatears and whinchats on the heath. These birds migrate at night, feeding and resting by day, but swallows and martins, preying on insects as they fly, may be seen passing north-east all day.

The spring flowers are few but gorgeous: in places the railway bank is clothed with primroses and a local speciality, lungwort—a close relative of cultivated *Pulmonaria* or "Joseph and Mary," but having flowers of intense blue. Both these species belong to the woods, but find the sunny, man-made habitat especially to their liking.

Autumn is the season of heather bloom—purple acres, bell heather—mauve acres, ling. It is possible to distinguish the species in pitch darkness, too, by the different sound made by boots tramping through them. This fact is often noted by the entomologists, who know the ling flowers to be irresistibly attractive to night flying moths, whose eyes shine like hot coals in the torch light. In the daytime, it is alive with Syrphid flies and bees.

When the bogs claim our attention, we are impressed by sundews which trap the unwary gnat on sticky tentacles, and by the subaquatic bladderworts whose leaves are modified for capturing small crustacea; by the peculiar threadlike leaves of *Pilularia*, our only native aquatic fern, whose mode of reproduction provides an exciting evolutionary link with the higher plants; and by the broad floating leaves of *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, among which strides one of Britain's most striking spiders, *Dolomedes*, a relative of the abundant wolf spiders but huge, with chocolate and yellow-striped abdomen. If disturbed, it darts below the surface, its body glistening with air trapped among its clothing of setae. The true water spider is also found in the small patches of open water in the bogs. Equally characteristic of this habitat are the dragonflies, coerulean blue damsel

flies, powerful powder blue male *Orthetrum*s and red *Sympetrum*s, the females of which dip, dip, dip their abdomens in the shallow water, each time depositing an egg. Quite different are the egg-laying habits of the great emperor dragonfly, whose female thrusts her body into the depths, sawing open the stem of a water plant and inserting an egg therein.

The Forestry Commission plants numbers of resinous conifers in the woods, and there is always risk of fire breaking out in a dry season, started by a fragment of broken bottle or carelessly dropped cigarette butt, or by red-hot ashes shovelled from the expresses on to the railside. To minimise the danger, the woods are intersected by wide grassy rides. If one walks quietly along these rides at dusk, very likely a party of fallow deer will be encountered, having emerged from the dense undergrowth to graze. At the appearance of man, they show mild alarm, and withdraw. While watching the deer, a sharp squeak is heard, followed after an interval by another. As the sound approaches, a deep throaty grunt becomes audible, alternating with the squeak. Then overhead, the source of the sound is silhouetted against the sky, a roding male woodcock on his dusk patrol over the nesting territory.

These sights and sounds are the background against which our work is done, and form an integral part of our observations. Much of the preliminary identification and listing of the more familiar groups of organisms has been completed, and more time is now being spent on detailed work and on field experiments. These studies are attempts to throw light on particular problems which are encountered from time to time, and they enable boys to become practised in the special techniques involved. One such study concerns a fascinating little plant which was found to be abundant in the corrals near the station, into which the "wild" ponies are herded three times a year, in August, September and October, for sale. The plant is *Myosurus*, a relation to the buttercups. It is an annual, flowering in April-May. By the time the ponies are herded in, it has seeded and died, but a whole host of other small weeds have grown up during the summer, which are trampled to pieces by the ponies' hooves. In this way it is thought that *Myosurus* is protected against potential competitors, and so is able to survive. Heavy manuring may also be a beneficial factor. Some experimental plots have been set up outside the corrals, some manured and others not, into which it is hoped to introduce the plant and see how it fares against competitors in the absence of trampling. Studies have also been made, or are being made, on the zonation of plants on the bog margins, the effects of the inflow of base rich water on bog vegetation, the ecology of mosses and liverworts, the incidence of attack by weevils on the seed pods of gorse and needle whin, population studies of ants, and the factors influencing hummock formation in the bogs.

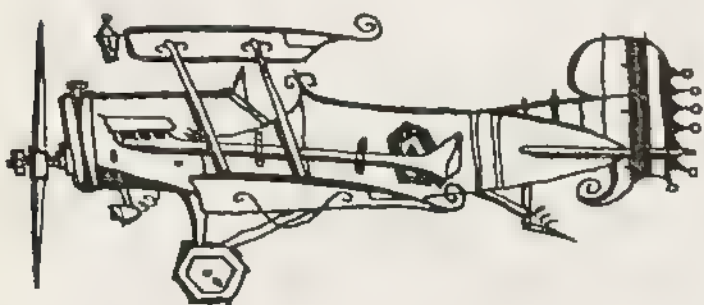
"Beaulieu week" is neither a holiday camp nor a scientific flog, but has some of the ingredients of both. Boys are expected to take their work seriously, and are shown that by working quietly

and unobtrusively they will see and learn all the more, but most of all one hopes they enjoy themselves. The fact that they so often go again and again indicates that they do, and their enthusiasm, co-operation and cheerfulness, even in the heavy downpours so typical of Summer, give one renewed faith in the integrity of the maligned younger generation.

B. G.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

AERO CLUB



This year has been by far the most successful for the Club since its formation, over 120 subscriptions having been collected! As usual, the most popular items have been the weekly films; five in the Autumn Term and four in the

Spring Term, with an average attendance of 38 members. The "Oscar" went to the "Shell" film on the technicalities of high speed flight, which were simply explained, and everyone who saw the film will remember it.

Other meetings held have included an Aircraft Recognition Competition each term. That in the Autumn Term was won by A. W. Birks, G. J. Rigg coming second. G. J. Rigg also won the Spring Term competition, for the third time, with N. F. Grant and J. R. Brabner coming second. Also held during the Autumn Term were a marathon photo session, and a question session, fired at the Secretary, who survived a similar meeting in the Spring Term.

The range of outings have been increased, but the Committee has been worried by the general apathy of the members, normally only about 15 people going out of a membership of 60. The November Half-Term Holiday was marked by outings to B.E.A.C. and Eagles' on Monday, and Hunting Aircraft on Tuesday. In February, the Club were the guests of the M.T.C.A. at Stanstead Airport on Monday, and of the Elstree Flying Club on Tuesday.

The most recent act of the Club has been to change its name from the "Aero Club" to the "Aeronautical Society," a title which more closely describes the present purpose of the Club.

Finally, I should like to thank the Committee for the running of the Club, G. J. Rigg for his able showing of the films, and finally our President, D. C. Baber, Esq., for his continued service to the Club.

J. M. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

CANOE CLUB

The Club is at the moment thriving, maintaining its large number of members. During the Autumn and Spring Terms, the activities of the Club were restricted to Films and Lectures owing

to the swimming bath being empty. The following films were shown: "Canoe Rolling," "Canoe Sailing" and "Canoeing in Yugoslavia." A number of members also attended a conference on canoe building.

Two cruises were arranged for the Easter holidays, one for beginners on the Thames led by Mr. Dudderidge, and one on the Bedford Ouse led by Mr. Delight.

A. J. BARKER-BENFIELD, *Secretary*.

"CHRISTMAS ISLANDERS"

The programme this year took the form of a number of authoritative talks, mainly by outside speakers. No pattern was aimed at—if any plan was in mind, it was to embrace as varied a group of subjects as possible. Inevitably talks and subsequent discussions must be coloured by the perennial controversies in politics or philosophy, but the distinction of the "Christmas Islanders," we hope, is that the society has no theoretical restrictions in subject or enterprise.

Three meetings were held in the Autumn Term. First the late Rev. McEwan Lawson considered the origins of belief in God. On the more individual plane, C. C. Gray implanted some sobering and introspective thoughts into the minds of those present with his review of "The Outsider." Politics had their turn with a visit from Dr. Bruce Cardew to discuss the meaning of Socialism.

This question was answered in no uncertain way in the Spring Term by a prospective Conservative candidate, Mr. D. R. Bartle. In quite a different tone was the authoritative talk by Professor Warmington of London University on Britain before the Roman Conquest. At two different poles again were the reminiscent talk by trombonist Roy Crimmins on Jazz, and the confession of Roman Catholicism by Miss Margaret Feeny.

The Members' Night at the end of the term was heartening in the quantity and variety of original work presented—from architectural drawings to space fiction. The vitality of the society lies in enthusiasm such as this—in what the members contribute to it—and its "members," in this case, means every boy in the Fifth or Sixth Forms, whether he be "Modernist" or "Scientist." The society offers a valuable opportunity for you to air your views, to think them out seriously, and, perhaps, to impart to others at some length what you have learned and appreciated yourself.

During the year we bid goodbye to two faithful members of the society, C. C. Gray, the former secretary, and P. E. Lawson, who ably arranged and chaired the meetings, but we are grateful for the continuing support and guidance of Mr. Nicholas as President.

N. C. BROWN, *Secretary*.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION

From uncertain beginnings about twelve years ago, when only a few meetings were held each term, and even these poorly attended, the Union has developed into a well established Society. These

original gatherings have now grown into a series of meetings regularly attended by some forty boys at which able speakers teach us more of the Christian Faith. Last October, Wing Commander B. Burbridge of the Inter-Schools Christian Fellowship spoke on the "Vitality of winning souls for Christ" while later on the Headmaster talked on "the Problem of Pain." The final talk of the Christmas Term was given by a lecturer at the London Bible College, the Rev. C. Connell, appropriately on "the Miracle of Christ's Birth." Last term there was a slight accent on missionary work culminating in talks by Mr. D. Smith, on furlough from Peru, and Mr. K. Griffiths, a London City Missionary.

In addition we have run fortnightly Bible Studies taken from II Timothy and I John which were encouragingly attended by increasing numbers. Again we sent representatives to the Christmas Conference of the I.S.C.F. at Rugeley, where they learnt how a Christian Union can be most profitably used to the Glory of God.

We thank Mr. P. C. Delight for his continual help and guidance in the work of the Christian Union and also Mr. R. Phillips for the active interest he has already shown. Finally, we thank all our members and it is our prayer now that we may indeed walk "worthy of the Lord" in all our ways.

P. J. BRASIER.

C.E.W.C.

Since the last issue, only four inter-school functions have been held. The first was a stimulating debate held at our own School, the motion being "This House believes that Advertising is creating a race of morons." Speakers from four member schools took part, presided over by Mr. Irvine-Smith, and after considerable discussion on the floor of the House, a decisive defeat for the two feminine proposers resulted.

Other notable meetings included a talk by Mr. Boydell, a founder member of the Labour Party in South Africa, upon "Social Problems in South Africa." This was held at Hendon Grammar School and the H.A.H.S. representation was, as usual, encouraging both as regards quality and quantity. Recently a forum to discuss Secondary Education met at Orange Hill Grammar School, where P. E. Lawson spoke on behalf of the Public School system.

During the Christmas holidays, 7 senior members of the School undertook the task of stewarding at the lectures entitled "Asia Phoenix" at the Central Hall, Westminster.

The C.E.W.C. meets approximately twice a term and this might account for the considerable support it enjoys from the VIth Forms of the member schools. Speakers in the past have included Foreign Ambassadors, Trade Union officials, M.P.s and Government officials, and much intelligent discussion has been provoked by the points of view expressed. It is as well to remember that preparation toward "World Citizenship" (as is the aim of the C.E.W.C. which is affiliated to the United Nations Association), is an important

problem to be faced by the educated youth of our society, and it is encouraging to note the widespread interest prevalent in the Sixth Form.

Finally I should like to thank all those who have supported the C.E.W.C. and, of course, in particular Mr. E. M. Willatt.

G. H. L. S.

DEBATING SOCIETY

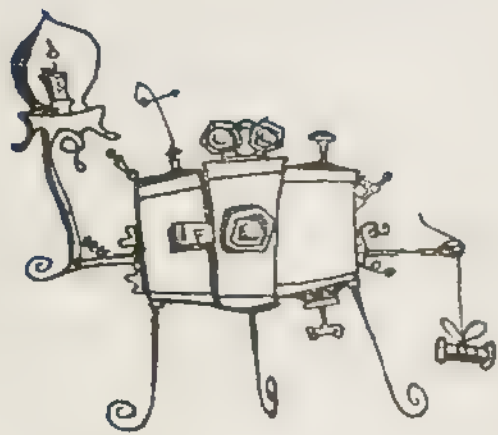
The past two terms have seen rather fewer meetings than the School has come to expect of the Society, but it was with considerable pride that we graduated to the library for one of our inter-Schools debates.

The Christmas Term saw us deprived of many potential speakers owing to the pressure of University exams and the School Play, but during the Easter Term we fitted in two inter-schools debates with N.L.C.S. and Highgate, whom we were happy to welcome for the first time. At the latter meeting there was some lively debating which gave emphatic demonstration of the necessity and ability of the Society to provide both entertainment and instruction.

Although it is not usual to continue debating in the Summer Term, there will be at least one meeting, at which the motion "This House Believes Christianity to be a Pacifist Religion" will be discussed. Our thanks are due to Mr. Kahn, the retiring Chairman, and Mr. J. G. White for his ever-present and patient patronage.

M. J. BIRCH, *Secretary*.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



The Society was re-constituted at the beginning of the Autumn Term after a year of inactivity, and at the inaugural meeting we decided to meet every fortnight. D. J. Bradbury opened the term with a talk on Candid Photography, and we continued with a talk by R. Simons on Printing for Beginners, a Kodak film strip, and a Demonstration of Portraiture by Mr. Creedy.

During the term a Photography Competition was held, and the winners were: *Colour*: R. A. Wilby; *Monochrome*: (Large prints): Russell; (Small prints): Medcalf and Morgan.

In the Spring Term we decided to meet every week as far as possible, and R. Hardy started the term with a talk on Enlarging. We then had a Colour Slide Criticism which consisted of plenty of slides but practically no criticism. Mr. Creedy then kindly gave us a very interesting series of talks on Exhibition Prints, which included a Kodak film strip, two demonstrations of Combination Printing, and talks on mounting and retouching. The term finished with a Print Criticism.

We hope that members of the Society who were stimulated by the talks on Exhibition Prints will produce some for showing on Open Day.

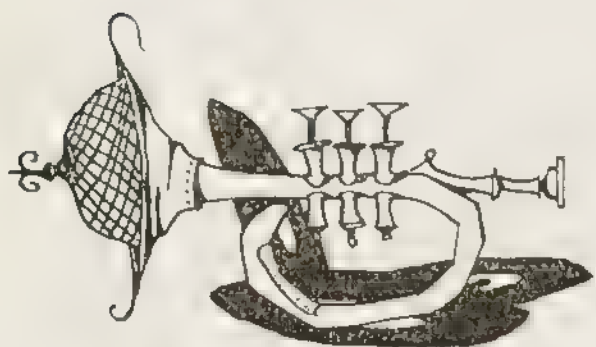
During the Spring Term a party of boys from the Society photographed London by night, accompanied and instructed by Mr. Creedy.

The nominal membership of the Society is about 50, a score of these attending regularly.

Thanks are extended to Mr. Smith, Laboratory Assistant, for allowing us to use the darkroom, to his inconvenience, and for supervising enlarging periods; to Mr. Creedy for giving us a very interesting series of talks and, above all, to Mr. Rouse, our President, for judging the Competition, and guiding the Society from the beginning.

G. Foulkes, *Secretary*.

JAZZ CLUB



The Spring Term was the first of the newly formed Jazz Club; and it has indeed been a very successful one. Our meetings have been held every Monday lunch-time and sometimes on Thursdays. Although the accent has been on modern jazz this term—records by

Count Basie, Duke Ellington, and Dave Brubeck having been played—we hope next term to present more jazz in the traditional style.

A School Jazz Band was formed as an experiment—this consisting of Peter Meier, clarinet; Peter Ramsay, piano; Nigel Lane, bass; Howard Travers, electric guitar; and Pete Lane, drums. The Band was originally formed with the intention of playing at all the House Parties, but we did play very much for our own amusement.

Finally, I should like to thank N. C. A. Lane and M. A. Ewer, our treasurer, for the support they have given, and Mr. Dodd, our patron, for his general help.

P. A. LANE, *Secretary*.

M.E.C.



The Spring Term can truthfully be said to have been a successful one for the M.E.C. Membership now exceeds 40, probably owing to the regular films during the Monday lunch-hours. A wide assortment of films has been shown,

ranging from Grand Prix to Road Safety.

There are several outings, to factories and other places of interest, in the offing:—A.C., Cooper, Ford, Jaguar, Lotus, Vauxhall, and the Montague Motor Museum having been suggested. Application has also been made for tickets for Crystal Palace.

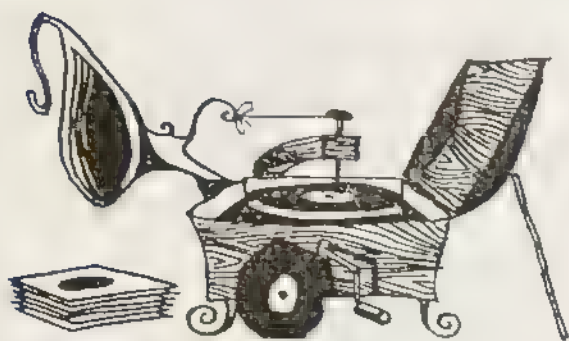
Competitions in view include many facets of motoring and motor cycling.

Remember the Club depends on your support. We do all we can for your enjoyment.

I should like to thank Wright and Stoker for their assistance, and also Mr. Keevil for his invaluable advice and support.

C. R. JENKINS, *Secretary*.

RECORD CLUB



Over the last four years many Societies have offered music to the School, some successful and some not. They have had a wide variety of names and have provided music from Beethoven to Elvis Presley, and from Louis Armstrong to Lonnie Donegan.

With Rock'n'Roll and Popular music in mind, the Record Club was started early in the Spring Term. Its success can be classed as nothing short of fantastic.

However, beware! All you avid students devising a thesis on twelve note music or the finer points of diatonic intervals will find little inspiration in the recurrent riffs and pulsating accented off-beats of Rock'n'Roll that issue forth from Room 10 on a Thursday. Indeed it may be truly said that the Club members "Dig the Beat!"

The artists responsible for the "digging of the beat" were Little Richard, Buddy Holly, Chuck Berry, and the Everly Brothers, all on L.P.s. On other occasions, equally successful, "Pop Hops" were held. This term we will be "knocking the rock with the Pelvis!"

However, on a more serious note, we must give our most gracious thanks to Mr. Doughty for attending so many of our meetings. On the well stocked notice-board, D. J. Smith is to be thanked for providing his "DISCUSSION" notices.

H. C. MEDCALF, D. M. JELLEY, *Secretaries*.

SCIENCE SOCIETY

During the past two terms the Society has held fourteen meetings and undertaken four visits.

The following lectures were delivered to the Society.

"The Industrial Chemist" by I.C.I.

"Nuclear Engineering" by A.E.I.

"Radio Chemistry" by the Atomic Energy Authority.

"Aluminium Metallurgy" by the Aluminium Development Association.

"Heavy Electrical Engineering" by English Electric.

It is regrettable that the average attendance at these lectures, held after school, on Mondays was only 25.

The following films were shown to the Society:

"Building Britain's Grid"

- " The Spectrograph "
- " X-Ray Crystallography "
- " Modern Magnetic Materials "
- " Ultrasonics "
- " Conquest of the Atom "
- " Super Grid Construction "

The attendance at these lunch-time meetings was often in excess of 50.

Visits were arranged to the National Physical Laboratories, Teddington; B.I.C.C. Research Laboratories, Wood Green; Atomic Energy Research Station, Harwell, and the Royal Aircraft Research Establishment, Farnborough.

At the National Physical Laboratories members were shown the High Voltage, Aerodynamics and Metrology Departments. In the last we saw possibly the most accurate chronological device yet made: the atomic caesium clock.

The visit to the Research Laboratories of British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. gave members an insight into the workings of industrial research. Several modern tools of research were shown and explained to us.

For the second time in two years the Society was privileged to visit the Atomic Energy Research Station, Harwell. Members were first given a short lecture on Atomic Energy, and then shown BEPO, the prototype reactor for Calder Hall, the isotope handling hall, and the Radio Chemical Laboratories.

The membership of the Society is over 100, but the poor attendance at evening lectures is especially regrettable when one realises that many lecturers travel 100 miles or more to deliver their talks.

In conclusion, I should like to thank J. W. Valentine, who has acted in the dual role of treasurer and projectionist, and D. J. O'Dell and G. J. Rigg, who have rendered valuable service as relief projectionists.

Our Chairman, Dr. D. F. Saunders, has devoted much of his time to arranging meetings and visits, while our new President, Mr. J. G. Knight has continually supported all our functions. To both masters go the thanks of all the members and officials.

P. C. YELLOW, *Secretary*.

SWITZERLAND

For the tenth time a School Party spent part of the Winter Holiday in Switzerland. This year eighteen boys and two masters took part in Winter Sports in the delightful Central Swiss village of Melchsee Frutt, 6,300 feet above sea level, and a few kilometres from Lucerne, the venue of the Winter Sports Party of 1956.

The journey started at Victoria Station, and the Channel was crossed in the "Jean d'Arc," and then by S.N.C.F. train to Basle. Here we sighted the first details of our village, in a window of the tourist office devoted to Melchsee. We left Basle in a pre-war, Victorian-style, chintz-and-marble Italian train to Lucerne. From

here a "round the lake" train ride to Sarnen, then a fascinating, yet terrifying, postbus ride to Stockalp; and the final ten minute 3,000 feet cable car ride. We arrived at last at the Hotel Reinhard in time for lunch.

Rooms having been sorted out, skis and ski-boots were allocated. The New Year festivities, culminating in the Festival of the Three Kings, were still in full swing. On the following morning Major Hewson showed the new skiers how to put their skis on, to stand up, and to stop, whilst the "experts" went off independently. In the afternoon we were introduced to our instructors; the beginners to Max, the Chief Instructor, and the "old hands" to Emil (we call them all "Mikel" in Switzerland, said Max), who was the oldest instructor in the School, a very delightful skier, with the artistry of a ballet dancer.

On Saturday the twelve beginners took the Swiss Ski School Bronze Test, and all passed with flying colours. On Sunday Chin and Sober passed the Silver Medal, which is to the great credit of them both.

Finally, we would like to thank Mr. Dodds for so ably helping Major Hewson, who once again organised a most enjoyable and exciting holiday, which will be long remembered by all participants.

S. B.

J. M. D.

D. S. R. P.

EXCHANGE WITH THE KEPLER GYMNASIUM PFORZHEIM

We arrived on Tuesday, 1st September, tired and travel-weary after a journey through some of the most beautiful and famous parts of Germany. We spent some time at Cologne, where we explored the Cathedral or looked round the town. Our journey had then led us along the Rhine for some way, and we were able to see the "Rheindampfer" and all the famous sites mentioned in our German text books, "Aufenthalt in Deutschland."

Pforzheim is situated on the fringe of the Black Forest, and from any view-point can be seen the forested valleys of Pforzheim's not just one, but *three* rivers. Pforzheim was heavily bombed during the war and the city has been almost entirely rebuilt. The buildings and shops in the Town Centre are all of modern architecture. The only place where the old Pforzheim remains is in the north-western part. Pforzheim is still renowned for its jewellery and many of our hosts' fathers worked in the industry.

Our first organised outing was a ramble through the Black Forest by a mountain stream. We ate our packed lunches by the brook and then climbed a steep hill to a castle with a restaurant where our tea awaited. Afterwards we were shown over the castle, rebuilt, we were told, by students of all nations as a meeting place for the study of world affairs.

One day we paid a visit to Stuttgart in a luxurious Mercedes-Benz coach. On the way we stopped at "Schloss Solitude," a house built for Prince Karl Eugen von Wurtemberg as a dwelling during the hunting season.

In Stuttgart the first thing we toured was the Mercedes-Benz car factory. We were first taken to the "Automotive Museum," where we were shown everything from the first motor vehicle to an enormous racing car, powered by a Messerschmitt aircraft engine and with an estimated speed of about 490 m.p.h. We were then transported to the world-famous television tower of Stuttgart. This building is over 600 feet high, and the view from the top is indeed impressive. There were

various telescopes pointing in all directions round the shoulder-high barrier. From the top, and from down below, we were able to see the amazing spectacle of the uppermost windows being cleaned by someone hanging on a trolley!

Our longest journey was the two-day coach tour of the Black Forest. After following the valley of the River Nagold, we arrived at Lake Titisee where some of us went for a row on the lake. Nearby, there was an interesting shop full of cuckoo clocks, a famous Black Forest product. We were then taken off to our Youth Hostel on Mount Feldberg, the highest in the Black Forest. Before bed that night, we went for a walk to the summit, where we were rewarded with a view of an enormous expanse of Black Forest and the sight of the dim and misty outline of the Swiss Alps. That evening after supper, we had a sing-song of German and English songs, led by Mr. Browning, Mr. Percy and Herr Steinbrenner with guitar accompaniments. The next morning we were travelling back through the Black Forest. We made a two and a half hour stop at Freiburg, where we were left to find our lunch. Many of us climbed the Cathedral tower. After leaving the Rhine valley, we made another stop at the "Stag's Leap," where a stag, pursued by hunters, was supposed to have leapt a wide gap and escaped. To commemorate this, there is now a statue of a stag at the top of the cliff face. The coach journey then led us along a road from which there was a view of the Black Forest and, through a gap in the hills, the Rhine valley. Its name is literally translated as Black Forest High Road.

The next two days were spent at the school. On the first day we were greeted by the Mayor of Pforzheim, who presented us each with a medallion in a leather case, inscribed (in German) with the following words: "The town Pforzheim, to her great son," referring to Reuchlin, whose home town was Pforzheim.

The last two days of our stay were free, and we spent them taking last car trips in the Black Forest, or buying last presents to take home. The weather was, as it had been during the whole stay, beautifully sunny and fine.

At midday on Monday, we said goodbye to our hosts at Pforzheim station. But the excitement was not yet over. There was still a five-hour trip by Rhine steamer. We embarked at Bingen at 2 o'clock and in the darkening light we were able to capture the true atmosphere of the "Romantic Rhine," as islands and castles on the steep banks glided silently by. We saw the "Lorelei", the vineyards, the Niederwald monument. By the time we arrived at Koblenz it was dark and one or two of the castles were floodlit.

Before I close, I should like to thank Mr. Browning and Mr. Percy for giving us such an enjoyable holiday. I am sure we are all very grateful to them for the time and work they put into the exchange and express the hope that they continue.

D. S. A.

RENCONTRE FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE

Arriving late Tuesday evening on 24th March at the Gare du Nord, Paris, we were conducted by taxis to the Lycée St. Louis, where we were provided with an adequate meal and excellent sleeping accommodation in the form of private dormitories.

The next morning we bid Paris "au revoir," and, after another hair-raising taxi drive, departed on our way to Tours, our resting place for ten days. Arriving safely at Tours Station, we were dismayed to find that two of our number had silently vanished with the other half of the train, on its division at Orleans. The two happy wanderers however, quickly realised their mistake and arrived some three hours later. From Tours Station we were transported by coach to the Chateau de "Bel-Air" a large 19th century mansion dominating its 20 acre park from the hillside overlooking the Loire. That evening the French boys arrived, and we all sat down to an excellent dinner.

For the next three days we were kept occupied sight-seeing in

Touraine. On the first, after a very informative talk given by the local Geography master, we were taken on a trip round Tours, seeing on the way its Cathedral, Roman remains, and its more recently designed shopping-centre. The following day, a trip to the marshalling yards near Tours greatly impressed most of the party, who unanimously agreed that French Railways were second to none.

On Easter Saturday, we were provided with a packed lunch and set out to see some of the Chateaux of the Loire Valley. The visit included both Chaumont and Blois; and, while some preferred the baroque magnificence of Chambord, others were perhaps more genuinely touched by the comparatively simple exterior of Cheverny.

The visits to the Chateaux were resumed on Monday 30th after a brief respite on the Sunday, which was our only really wet day. On this occasion the coach took us westwards and three Chateaux were visited, Langeais, Azay-le-Rideau and Villandry; an ideal combination, catering both for different tastes and special preferences.

Tuesday 31st must indeed remain a memorable day for us all. For it was then that the Combined Anglo-French Football Team took the field to score a decisive 2-0 victory over Brunt's Grammar School from Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. All credit for the resounding win must surely go to Mr. Barling and the French boy Deléchelle, the goal-scorers, for, although the former is reputed to be a keen exponent of that *other* game, he managed to adapt himself to the shape of the ball more quickly than did other members of the team.

To complete the evening's celebration, a visit to "Son et Lumière" at Chenonceaux-sur-Cher had been planned. This was an unforgettable experience.

The next trip was a most popular one—to the Vouvray wine-caves. After goggling at the 400,000 bottles of wine, maturing in the constant temperature of the caves, all sampled the local produce with zest and obvious satisfaction.

On the eve of our departure, toasts were drunk to the success of the French half of the Rencontre and to the equal success of the return trip on this side of the Channel. French and English alike expressed their thanks to Mr. Barling and Monsieur Leblanc, his French counterpart.

Next morning we were off on our way to Paris, where we were to spend three nights at the Institut Montaigne, a tourist centre at St. Mandé. Four excursions had been arranged for us in Paris, including visits to the Louvre, the Comédie Française, and the Ile de la Cité. A round trip on the Seine was also planned, and the unusual view of Paris from the River was a most welcome novelty. Of the excursions, that to the Comédie Française was the most popular, particularly as the play seen was Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," beautifully produced, and exquisitely performed.

If we can give the French boys who stay at our homes this July an equally interesting and enjoyable holiday, both sides will be able to say that this was one of the most successful Rencontres ever organized.

W. G. L.

THE PENNINE WAY

"The wide health-giving moorlands and high places of solitude, the features of natural beauty and the places of historic interest along the Pennine Way give this route a special character and attractiveness which should be available for all time as a national heritage of the youth of the country and of all who feel the call of the hills and the lonely places."

These words formed part of a Resolution passed many years ago, when the project of the Pennine Way was first proposed. When, to enter into this "heritage," the idea of a School party to walk at least part of the Pennine Way was mooted, the response of senior boys was so considerable that eventually three separate groups were organized, each of a master and twelve boys, and each following the same route at a few days' interval. The expeditions depended very much on the excellent facilities provided by the Youth Hostels Association (dedicated to "help all, especially young people, . . . to a greater knowledge, love and care of the countryside . . .") and by the proprietors of High Force Hotel, in Upper Teesdale. Each of the expeditions (from Skipton to Hadrian's Wall) was carried out with a large measure of success, and the majority of members covered the entire distance (a minimum of 120 miles) entirely unassisted; and, after experiencing very mixed conditions of terrain and weather, reached the destination in good form and high spirits.

All will agree that there must clearly be other such expeditions in the future.

H. L. B. M.

IMPRESSIONS

To most of us, this part of the country was entirely new and unexpected: the variety of its scenery, its almost entirely unspoilt character, and the very nature of its people, all took us by surprise in the first few hours as we left the ugly market-cum-industrial town of Skipton and came across the old road-mender who greeted us with a "How d'ye do?" We rose from the valley, quickly leaving behind the electric railway and the main road, emblems of our civilisation, and reached for the first time the moors with which we were to become so familiar in that next week.

Heather-covered, with grazing sheep, studded with white limestone crags, a boggy mass of peat or barren bleak rocky wastes, these moors with their characteristic stone walls as the only form of enclosure, are so entirely unspoilt by man's ravages that their vast, at times it seems, their unending scale produces an effect of "daring, dash and grandiosity" which opens new vistas for the Londoner, leaving a lasting impression of real greatness. Yet to come down from the moors by way of a fast-running, rock-strewn mountain stream is to move into a daleland which provides infinite contrast with the massifs rising on every side. There is fertile wooded countryside, with villages like Thwaite built entirely from the local stone situated at a focal point on the river. The beauty of pasture and woodland in a variegated patchwork, so familiar in Sussex or Surrey, is here too,

but with it the primitive wildness of the moors, equally satisfying to the eye and to the mind.

Our journey was not a long, arduous trek with a continual effort to reach our shelter for the night—the next Youth Hostel or on one luxurious occasion the hotel—but was so planned that even going across country, never the quickest but by far the most enjoyable way, there was opportunity to make the most of the country we were passing through. Thus highlights stand out, for each of us different, (we did not travel in one long “crocodile” but in groups of two or three)—scrambling up the rocks between the twin waterfalls of Gordale Scar and only an hour later looking down on Malham Cove, a vast natural amphitheatre lush and fertile in contrast to the limestone rocks all around; the late Georgian Youth Hostel at Stainforth, a great contrast with the old Methodist chapel at Dirt Pot; the sudden descent of a cloud right down to about 1,000 feet as we were climbing Ingleborough’s 2,373 foot peak; and the sun at last shining on its summit as we looked across to the top of Whernside some six miles across the valley; and, as a wonderful climax, coming away from the Allen valley so obviously beautiful even in pouring rain, to watch skies clear and a sunny spring evening reveal itself as we reached Hadrian’s Wall and looked north to the Cheviots.

It was certainly well worthwhile. We have yet to be convinced of our folly in spending a week of our holiday in such a way! For some it was an invaluable introduction to the fun of Youth-hostelling; for all it was something to develop stamina, and a test of self-reliance. We almost all discovered in the informal atmosphere that prevailed—not through lack of organisation but rather because the leaders, Mr. Moody, Mr. Morrell and Mr. Welbourne had done their job so well—that it is far better to do something for ourselves than to rely on others.

P. G. S.

JOURNAL (Party No. 3)

The “Waverley Express” bound for Edinburgh pulled in at Skipton station early in the afternoon of Wednesday, 8th April. Twelve boys and a master descended to the platform laden with bulging rucksacks. Party No. 3 of the Pennine Expedition had arrived.

As the cloudy sky above the hills surrounding Airedale started a drizzle, we set off along the main road. It was a fine start to a memorable expedition. After walking a mile through the poorer part of the town, a check with the map showed that we were walking in the wrong direction! Not deterred, we retraced our steps back past the station and up the wide High Street.

Walking up the Harrogate road, past the walls of the castle, the ancient home of the Cliffords, we passed through the village of Embsay. Here a track led up to the wide expanse of Embsay Moor. A squall blowing across the moor sent a shower of driving sleet into our faces. Sheltering under the lee of an ancient stone wall, we made a dive for capes. Battling into the teeth of the squall, we continued upwards. Behind lay Airedale cloaked in mist; ahead soared a rocky crag.

Over the brow of the hill we descended into a small valley occupied by the Bradford Corporation Reservoir. The then widely-dispersed party ascended Thorpe Fell with the light rain running in rivulets off their capes. At the top (1,661 ft.), Mr. Welbourne attempted a march on a compass bearing to Linton, our destination.

As the clouds cleared, we found ourselves at the top of a steep scree overlooking Wharfedale. Rather undecided as to which village was Linton, several of us led the descent following a stream. Through several pasture fields, we came upon Linton-in-Craven, a quaint village with its grey houses in a square surrounding a Green, across which flowed a beck crossed by a footbridge. We found the Youth Hostel, which was the Old Rectory. (8 miles)

The following day the expedition set off in two parties of six with Mr. Welbourne in the second. We (the first party) were intent on ascending Threshfield Moor, which we reached after climbing many stone walls. Here we found the typical Pennine bog where fresh greenery squelched with water underfoot.

Walking along the brow of a hill some miles further on towards Gordale Scar and the Malham-Arncliffe road, we saw the second party in the valley below us. Crossing the descending road, we traversed more moors till we reached the brink of Gordale Scar. It was a spectacular sight. To the south through the mouth of the gorge we saw a large plain around the village of Malham, and at the bottom of the gorge a thousand feet below us gurgled the Gordale Beck, rushing to the cascading fall at the mouth. We learned later that the other party climbed this waterfall.

Almost as soon as we had taken in the breathtaking view, we were hit by a shower of hail. Crossing the beck at the far end of the gorge, we continued to Malham Tarn. This lake, nestling in a small valley, was a picturesque sight with its wooded slopes to the North and distant fells reflected in its water. Passing Malham Tarn House, a biological research station, we reached the Settle-Arncliffe road. Several miles along this we left it, and went across the moors again along a steep bank. Here we had our first view of the North Craven giants. In the west loomed the grey form of Ingleborough (2,373 ft.) with its flat top like Table Mountain; Whernside (2,419 ft.) beyond was indistinct; and to the north Pen-y-Ghent (2,273 ft.) lay like a dormant lion.

Near the end of the day's walk we were atop a steep 800 ft. drop into Ribblesdale, just above Langcliffe. Most of the party wandered off to find a better place, while three of us attempted a tricky descent. (17 miles)

Friday morning saw the first party and Mr. Welbourne off northward on the main Ribblesdale road through the village of Stainforth. The sky looked promising and we hoped it would keep so, for we were to climb Pen-y-Ghent that day.

At Helwith Bridge we left the road and toiled up a track across the moors towards the distant mound that marked our target. At the end of this track, we picked our way through a bog (it was extremely annoying at times to sink into six inches of water).

Eventually the group stood looking up at the last 200 ft. A steep grass slope and rugged screes towered above us. Then it snowed. The moors below us were hidden at times by the swirling white blanket, and Ribblesdale and Ingleborough were gone. We climbed up in a long line and, after hauling ourselves on to the grass incline at the top of the screes, we flopped exhausted under the lee of a wall. Then on to the Triangulation Point 2,273 ft. above the sea. We felt like the climbers of Everest in our elation.

It was still snowing when we reached Pen-y-Ghent's twin, Plover Hill (2,231 ft.), where, sheltering in a hollow, we had lunch. Setting a bearing to Ribbleshead, we marched on it down the steep west side of Pen-y-Ghent.

Traversing the vast expanse of Horton and Birkwith Moors, we found many pretty streams and waterfalls, and in the light of late afternoon four peaks soared on the horizon. To our left, the flat top of Ingleborough; ahead, the huge dome of Whernside with the Ribbleshead viaduct arching across the dale below it; to our right, the snow covered top of Dodd Fell (2,189 ft.); and, behind, the long ridge of Pen-y-Ghent.

The deep gorge of Cam Beck with its gigantic boulders necessitated a detour over a bridge and on to a Roman Road at Cam End (1,432 ft.) down to the Ribble.

Later it snowed again until early in the evening we dropped into Dentdale, under its tall viaduct, and found the Youth Hostel at Deeside House, a converted farmhouse.

We heard the the others had followed Ribblesdale, visiting Stainforth Force and several caves. (18 miles)

Saturday morning and the two parties were climbing out of Dentdale up the gully of the Artengill Back and under its viaduct.

Crossing the border from West Riding into North Riding, we clambered down into Widdale alongside its Fell (2,203 ft.) and across its foaming beck on to the Ingleton-Hawes road. The first party continued to Hawes, the second to Appersett.

After several miles on the road, we went down into Wensleydale, renowned for its cheese. Here we stopped in the small town of Hawes, situated halfway between Leyburn and Sedbergh. Walking through its narrow winding streets, we crossed a bridge over the Ure and followed the Muker road. We were hoping to see Hardraw Force, the highest single span waterfall in England. However, we met the other party in Simonstone and found, to our dismay, that we had missed the fall which they had just visited.

Ascending the road towards Butter Tubs Pass, a car and caravan failed to reach the top of a hill. We got behind and shoved it over. In return we all piled into the caravan and had a lift for about two miles.

Leaving the caravan, we stopped to rest at Butter Tubs. Here at the roadside on the western side of the gully of Cliff Beck cascading about 600 ft. below, in the pass between Great Shunner Fell (2,340 ft.) and Lovely Seat (2,213 ft.), these 50 ft. deep holes are a wonder of nature. With pillars of rock rising in them, a waterfall drops to the bottom and disappears from sight.

Then down into Swaledale, famous for its sheep. Through the village of Thwaite in a drizzle, and by road or footpath along the Swale, we arrived at Keld Post Office, which was also the Youth Hostel. (19 miles)

The day following gave us the greatest test. Before us lay an estimated 25 miles to High Force in Teesdale.

For the first four miles a lonely winding road was our route through Stonesdale, following its Beck and across its moor to Tan Hill Inn (1,732 ft.), the highest licensed house in England. Here we stopped for a welcome drink.

Leaving some to continue to Bowes and Barnard Castle, we crossed Sleight-holme Moor to the River Greta. This was crossed by a natural rock bridge, God's Bridge. Going under the railway (by foot tunnel) and across the main York-Carlisle road we went to the stone cairn at Ravock Castle (by splashing through an even wetter bog). Here, where we had lunch looking across at the hills above Swaledale, the wind in a gale played havoc with hair and paper (especially the maps).

Continuing across Cotherstone Moor to Race Yate (1,402 ft.), we descended into Baldersdale and went round the reservoir there. A road took us on to Hunderthwaite and Mickleton Moors. Down into Lunesdale we went, where a footbridge spanned the end of the reservoir.

Eventually Teesdale lay before us. Here was a very notable change in scenery. Gone were the desolate treeless moors of Yorkshire, the steep, rugged dales with their swift flowing becks. Here was a wide cultivated valley, steep on the Yorkshire side only. Above the small town of Middleton-in-Teesdale, below us, the partly wooded commons of County Durham swept to a modest 1,900 ft.

Having trodden the track of what was once a mineral line, the group crossed the wide swirling Tees by a swaying suspension footbridge.

The last few miles were the worst. Shoulders ached and feet were sore. The party of seven, feeling rather heroic, arrived at High Force Hotel, exhausted. We had covered 28 miles in 9 hours. (28 miles)

Early on the Monday morning we beheld the mighty torrents of High Force Waterfall, a 30 ft. wide River Tees plunging 70 ft. through a 15 ft. gap in the solid rock.

Later we were toiling up Fendrith Hill (2,284 ft.) towards Chapelfell Top (2,294 ft.), the highest point in County Durham. As we saw the other party and Mr. Welbourne ahead, a drizzle came on, driving across the bleak moors. When we reached the top of Fendrith Hill, we clustered together as the howling gale drowned our voices. The map was next to useless and we tried marching on a westerly bearing towards the road. But besides the wind, mist and rain, worse was to come. As we stood at the highest point reached by the expedition, a wilderness of bog lay before us; 4 ft. high mud banks which collapsed under our weight; soft slippery peat in the gullies. Slipping and tripping, we descended soaked into clearer visibility and on to the road.

A quarrymen's hut afforded us shelter for lunch, and soon boots, socks, capes and trousers were drying before the boiler there. The friendly quarrymen took us down into Weardale through St. John's Chapel and Ireshopeburn to Wearhead. Here with better weather we set off along the road through Cowshill.

At the ridge of Burtree Fell we entered Northumberland. As our route led down past Allenheads Park, the scenery changed to coniferous woods and more gentle and warm-looking slopes.

Allenheads village, lying at the southern end of East Allendale, clusters round a road junction on the main Hexham road. One mile along the lower road we found the old Methodist Chapel (built 1848), which was Dirt Pot Youth Hostel. (15 miles)

The next day was comparatively easy going. About eight miles lay before us to Keirsleywell Row in West Allendale.

About five groups set off that morning. Two boys and Mr. Welbourne decided on a route over Killhope Law (2,208 ft.), highest point in the Northumberland Pennines. The weather was fine, but there was the usual wind. At the top of Killhope the map was wrapped round the Triangulation Point by the wind.

We spent an equal number of hours walking and resting that day. Lunch halt was by a stream in a disused coalmine looking across at The Dodd (2,013 ft.).

A track round Middlerigg led us on. We could still see the summit of Killhope Law four hours after we had left it.

The deep wooded gully of Wellhope Burn was crossed before we walked along the road to Ninebanks Youth Hostel at Kiersley Well Row. (9 miles)

On the Wednesday we beheld some of the most beautiful scenery of the whole expedition.

After Ninebanks village we left the road for a track along the steep eastern slope of West Allendale. A climb brought us to a track along the top about 800 ft. above the river. Descending again, we searched the bank for a crossing place. We did eventually get across and on to the main road.

From a bridge on the road just north of the junction of the East and West Allen Rivers, the road doubled to take a steep incline.

Later we found ourselves on the wrong (west) side of the river, toiling through thick woods and over rotting tree trunks. Then to add to our discomfort it rained. We finally arrived at the suspension bridge at Plankey Mill.

Leaving the riverside path, a road took us through the quiet countryside to the South Tyne at Bardon Mill, where a footbridge crossed the river.

We followed a road over the gentle undulating slopes and in the early evening the horizon was marked by the crags of Hadrian's Wall. Once Brewed Youth Hostel was situated on the Military Road. (20 miles)

Thursday was farewell to the Pennines, over which we had covered at least 130 miles. We all paid a visit to the famous Roman remains of Hadrian's Wall, running from crag to crag; from the Solway Firth to Wallsend and the Tyne estuary, a distance of some 70 miles. Then back to Bardon Mill from where a diesel train took us to Newcastle where we caught the express back to King's Cross.

R. G. S.

SPANISH JOURNEY

Late on a fine Sunday morning we arrived in Spain. We had reached a different land: a disquietening and enthralling land. This was a police dictatorship, a land full of noble poverty and re-actionary ideals; in her southern aspects more African than European, reflecting the Moorish Invasion of long ago. But these were only pre-conceptions, and most of them were wrong.

We boarded a wide-gauge train for Barcelona: a delightful train which chugged and rolled through beautiful scenery. The desolate "etang" landscapes of France gave way to charming Mediterranean bays, and then, after a climb, to an undulating, vivid green upland dotted with ancient buildings and tiny clustered villages. Gerona, the provincial capital, was a big, antique village on a flooded torrent of a river, under the watchful eyes of its graceful Cathedral tower.

Barcelona is a deceptive city: at first sight a sordid industrial centre, it in fact possesses immense character and a certain beauty. We found accommodation on the world-famous "Ramblas," the long tree-lined avenue on to which flock the majority of the city's million-and-three-quarter people every evening. Otherwise,



• MAP TO SHOW ROUTE
TAKEN IN SPAIN •

— ROAD

the inland part of the city is laid out in strictly geometrical fashion, the solid blocks of business offices reflecting the acumen and enterprise of the Catalan owners. Towards the sea, planning gives way to anarchy, and a tangled web of streets hems in the dark Gothic Cathedral, which seems to have been defeated by the endemic murkiness.

We spent many tense hours attempting to get a ticket to Valencia, and the difficulties of travelling by rail were to cause much anxiety on other occasions. Valencia had just experienced a heavy thunderstorm and much disastrous winter flooding, but the sun soon began to shine very hotly. Although we had had no sleep, we spent a very full day in Valencia admiring its graceful uniformity of Baroque construction dominated by the tall Cathedral towers, the "Miguelete". Valencia is the city of El Cid and of oranges: neither were in evidence. We wished to see the Easter Processions held in the harbour district, but it was a dirty, flooded out, tumble-down place, and we returned to Valencia and, after further sight-seeing, made reservations on the coach for Alicante the following day.

It was a wonderful journey. The road ran arrow-straight across Spain's richest acres; the emerald green plain of La Huerta (the Orchard). At first, there were great areas of paddy-fields producing two to three crops of rice yearly. Rice is the basis of the gastronomy of this area, which eats better than any other in Spain. Gradually, the earth turned a glowing fish-paste hue, and the famous orange groves began; acres of luxuriant greenery, dabbled with gay polka-dots of orange.

Brown arid hills stood out like beleaguered garrisons lapped about by a tide of besieging lushness. The road climbed into them and burrowed and bridged its way back into sight of the blue Mediterranean with precipitous drops on every side. An incredible Disneyland railway somehow heaved itself over the hills (mountains to an Englishman) and kept the road company. The 1,200 ft. Penon de Ifach rose sheer out of the sea, and dominated the wild landscape. Every moment

the land became more parched; pink gave way to white, and oranges to straggly olives and palm trees. The hills were dissected by deep ravines, but the streams had long since dried up.

Alicante was packed full of tourists and Madrid officials on their Holy Week holidays. Accommodation was limited. It was the evening of the important procession of El Entierro. Despite the commercialised additions of fairy lights, it was most impressive. The sinister and terrifying hooded penitents were too reminiscent of the Klu Klux Klan to be anything but distasteful, through no fault of their own. Beautiful and solemn music accompanied the large images of Christ and Mary reverently borne by sweating and bare-footed worshippers—proof of the very real faith that distinguishes Spain from her more important neighbours.

Alicante is ideal for a holiday; with its graceful mosaic work, palm-shrouded esplanade, wonderful sunny weather, clean white sand and the warm blue sea. The sunbleached castle of Santa Barbara dominates the town on top of a 600 ft. orange rock, which is the colour of the sun itself. We spent a blissful week lazing about the beach and recuperating for the strenuous travelling ahead.

The 250 mile coach journey to Granada was simply spectacular. At first the landscape was as barren as the Sahara and just as arid. Palm forests appeared at Elche. But Murcia was even poorer, and the road deteriorated out of sympathy. The city of Murcia was, however, rather attractive with its exuberantly Baroque Cathedral and its graceful riverside gardens by its scarcely existent river. The city lies on a rich plain surrounded by grim brown mountains which seem to be threatening to engulf the fertile oasis as at some second Red Sea crossing.

Andalucia! Wild dusty ravines and jagged mountains; olive-scrubbed and many hued, with whitewashed villages to please the magazine-fed tourist. A flat plateau suddenly crumbled away to leave the road fighting desperately to avoid plunging into a 1,500 ft. deep ravine. On every side sheer drops and Cinemascope size panoramas all suddenly rendered inconsequential by the appearance of the majestic Sierra Nevada. They sit aloof, like a string of ferro-concrete skyscrapers above an endless expanse of tawdry tenements. These are the second highest mountains in Europe, rising to 11,500 ft., and they seem proud of the fact.

Granada is the Alhambra, for the rest of the city is strangely undistinguished. The Moorish kings' effeminate pleasure-palace is surpassingly beautiful in every way. It is situated on a steep wooded hill, dissected by many tinkling streams, and consists of a number of palaces, several towers and walls, and the incongruous Neo-classic Palace of Charles V. The palace interiors are decorated with the most delicately beautiful carvings, especially the arched windows and doors: the Moors developed an intricate system of designs, because pictorial representation was against their religion. Many of the roofs are of rich, dark mahogany which even the light flooding through the many graceful windows cannot penetrate.

The buildings are in the form of hollow rectangles, each containing a graceful patio full of oranges and cypress trees and cool pools and fountains. The red-tinted towers and battlements contrast beautifully with the well kept formal gardens, and behind everything the icy Sierra dwarfs even this triumph of man-made beauty.

We reached Seville after an uninteresting journey over undulating semi-arid territory. It is a completely wonderful city. It possesses the world's third largest Cathedral with over eighty rich chapels. It is full of notable paintings, carvings, and relics, such as a thorn from the True Cross. The graceful Moorish tower (La Giralda), which serves the Cathedral, dominates the city. Nearby is the Hospital of Charity with many famous paintings, including one by Valdes Leal showing a King and an Archbishop being devoured in their coffins by worms. Equally fascinating is the building containing the "Archives of the Indies"; this product of three centuries of Hispano-american bureaucracy is housed in several tens of thousands of yard-thick tomes. It is a city of beautiful, spacious gardens and fascinating, "romantic", narrow streets, white and with graceful ironwork grills and doors leading to attractive patios. Everywhere the people are singing and there is a perpetual whirl of castanets.

We followed the river's course for many miles on the way to Cordoba. We were travelling to Madrid and it took 18 exhausting hours, during which time we were made very welcome by some charming Spanish schoolgirls who sang for us.

For me at least, Madrid meant the Prado Art Gallery, which I believe to be the greatest in the world, if not the most representative. There is a bewildering number of works by the Hapsburg monarch's favourite artists of the calibre of Titian, Tintoretto, Bosch and Rubens. It is, moreover, the great repository of the Spanish School and, especially, of Velasquez, whom the Spanish modestly declare to be the world's greatest painter. Madrid, although modern, is a very graceful and dignified city of broad, tree-lined avenues and spacious squares. It is hustling and prosperous; full of cars, shops, neon, and skyscrapers.

Sadly we boarded the Irun Express for the French border, and in twelve hours we were out of Spain. On our way we passed the massive, austere palace of the Escorial, the 500 ft. cross marking the newly opened memorial to Civil War dead, and the medieval walled city of Avila. The landscape changed from the desert barrenness of Castile to the Devon-like green hills of the north, where it always rains.

In a journey of 3,600 miles, we succeeded in combining business and pleasure; our knowledge of the Spanish language was immeasurably increased, whilst we returned with a fair sun-tan.

M. D. Y.

A YEAR IN AMERICA

The School year 1957-58 was one of the most interesting and exciting of my life. I spent it in the United States of America with an English-Speaking Union Scholarship to a private boarding school. The school was Stony Brook School in Long Island—only fifty miles from New York City.

When I arrived, despite the fact that I was the first British student ever to go to the school, I was given a reception I shall never forget. During the first few days, I kept feeling that these Americans had known me all my life, and vice-versa. I very quickly settled down to the routine of school life, although I never got used to the extraordinary tempo at which we always seemed to move. I took six courses, only one of which, Mathematics, was repeating work I had already done in Britain. The other courses were U.S. History, Social Studies, Public Speaking, Bible, and English Literature.

I found that the American ways of teaching were quite different in that the classroom atmosphere was far more intimate than anything I had experienced in Britain—I had to get used to the masters' calling me by my Christian name in classes and to a far freer atmosphere generally.

Unfortunately, the school year passed all too quickly, and by the beginning of June farewells were being said to all the many friends I had made during the year. For the summer, another British boy and myself "teamed up" with the idea of seeing as much of the U.S. as possible. We had three months in which to do this, and we eventually managed to get across the country to the Pacific coast. We then travelled a thousand miles north into British Columbia, before returning to the east coast and home. We drove most of the way, but hitch-hiked where we were unable to procure cars. Altogether, we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves on a trip covering about ten thousand miles.

Now that I'm home, one of the questions I am most frequently asked is what were my most vivid impressions of the United States.

There are, I think, two that stand out particularly. First, the fantastic tempo at which the average American lives. I was kept busy the whole time, and I regretted that I had too little time for relaxation and thought. If it was not a football game, then it was a class party or a Year Book meeting. My second impression is of their genuine open friendship and hospitality. One can go unannounced to the house of a friend and be welcomed as though the whole family has known you all your life. This will always remain as my principal memory of the Americans—their unfailing generosity to me wherever I went.

If any Sixth Formers feel they could spare a year, I would suggest that a year in America is a very well-worth-while investment.

R. McNEIL.

UNIVERSITY LETTERS

King's College,
Newcastle.

King's College, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Division of the University of Durham, at which I am now an undergraduate, exemplifies the most important trend in University development in this country—the expansion of scientific and technical education. It is not perhaps surprising that King's should exhibit this trend so prominently, Newcastle being the urban focus of industrial North-East England, famous for its coalmining, shipbuilding and heavy engineering. The College owes its existence largely to the generosity of Lord Armstrong, the armaments and industrial magnate, and at its foundation in 1870 was known as Armstrong College (assuming its present title in 1937). Today King's, with 3,500 undergraduates, is dominated by Science and Engineering blocks both in use, and under construction; and the College enjoys in these fields (especially Civil Engineering and Naval Architecture) an international reputation.

It is a commonly held view that the task of a University is not to produce mere competent specialists but rather individuals capable also of taking a more than superficial interest in world affairs and the arts; in other words its task is to produce "educated" people. Unfortunately, in the case of most "Red Brick" Universities, this more lofty role has been to a greater or lesser extent subverted by the bid to "churn out" scientists and technologists, with the result that a large number of Science graduates are skilful in their special fields, but otherwise illiterate. King's College has suffered by this policy, but it is encouraging that anxiety is felt in both Senior and Junior Common Rooms, and strenuous attempts are being made to remedy this academic parochialism, a disease that stunts the individual and leads to difficulties of communication between specialists, even within the same broad branch of study. The problem has been tackled by ensuring that the composition of the College is balanced, and by

encouraging extra-curricula activities which bring specialists in all fields together. The Arts Faculty is large and provides a generous variety of courses ranging from Fine Art to Geography, and from Moral Philosophy to Music. The undergraduate societies cater for most interests e.g. Mountaineering, Morris dancing, Drama, even the study of Welsh Civilisation. I personally feel more could be done to bridge the gap between the B.Sc.s and the B.A.s; it should be possible for the Chemist to read History as a subsidiary subject and vice-versa. I am fortunate in that my course has a foot in both camps (Geography and Economics with subsidiary German), Geography requiring a fair proportion of elementary Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Biology for special aspects like Climatology, Geology and Pedology.

Although there are to my knowledge only four Old Haberdashers in residence, King's is a flourishing institution, and it is not inconceivable that a decade will see it a University in its own right, although the body of student opinion is against separation from the Durham Colleges. It is situated within striking distance of some of the most historic and magnificent country in England and plays an important role in the education and cultural life of North-Eastern England. The staff is distinguished, (I am lectured for example by Professor Jack who headed the Inquiries into the Covent Garden Market and B.O.A.C. disputes, and Dr. Hal Lister who was Senior Glaciologist on the Trans-Antarctic Expedition); in fact, it can be fairly said that King's represents the "Red brick" University at its best, not devoid of faults certainly, but not unaware of them. The Haberdasher seeking a University place should not overlook the Newcastle division of Durham University; and, if he succeeds in obtaining one here, he can look forward to a stimulating three years in an interesting and cosmopolitan community.

E. K. C. CLEMENTS.

Keele,
North Staffordshire

When invited to write this letter, I must admit that I found it difficult to decide what to say in order to convey the most realistic impression of the College itself. As so little is known about it in comparison with other Universities, I feel under a great responsibility to convey as accurate an impression as I can; undoubtedly many readers will know nothing whatsoever about the College or the ideas behind its foundation.

The University, opened by the Queen in 1951, stands on an estate of 600 acres at the village of Keele, to the west of Newcastle-under-Lyme and the Potteries, which are fortunately invisible from the campus. As the word "campus" implies, the College is laid out somewhat on American lines, with many of the Departments having completely separate buildings. Much of the building is complete,

but some is still in the process of construction, or planned for building in the near future.

The 650 students, including about 280 women, are housed at present in modern brick residences or in huts which are due to disappear as more brick houses take their place. The idea, at least for the men, is to accommodate students in individual houses of about 20 people. This makes life much more pleasant, and a great deal of community feeling and friendly inter-house rivalry is evident.

All students, and the great majority of the staff, are resident on the College grounds. This is particularly important as it facilitates easy and close contact between the staff and students outside academic activities. The College will eventually increase in size to a maximum of about 1,200 students, of whom a large proportion will be scientists. The rate of increase in size is of course limited by the accommodation available, and the maximum size will not be reached till about 1962.

The important principle behind the formation of the University was the need to combat to some extent the growing specialisation which is becoming apparent in the Universities today. To this end the course lasts for four years, of which the first year—the Foundation Year—is a general year for everyone. Students receive a course of lectures, lasting the whole year, from Heads of Departments on subjects ranging from History to Physics, and Philosophy to Economics. The idea is to give every student an insight into the other subjects which are being studied at the University, and to enable him to be able to discuss intelligently many questions outside his own sphere of interest. In addition, everyone has to study for this first year two subjects completely unconnected with his or her own “speciality.”

As far as I am concerned, at least, this first year taught me a great deal. For the three years’ Honours degree course, everyone has to take either two or three Principal subjects and one or two Subsidiary subjects, up to a total of four. Of these four, at least one has to be from the Humanities, and at least one from the Sciences. Thus contact with the other side is not lost, at least for the year that the Subsidiary subjects last. The fact that everyone studies at least two Principal subjects means a certain amount of hard work, but narrow specialisation is eliminated. This I find a particularly important point, although I must admit that scientists appear to have an easier time than artists, since their subjects in general correlate more closely.

It is difficult to assess the achievements of the Keele experiment so far, as so few graduates have left the College, but I myself feel confident that the experiment is succeeding; certainly the demand for Keele graduates increases every year. The very fact that applications for entry have increased from 200 for the original 150 places to more than 10 for every place indicates not only that the College is becoming more widely known, but that more and more people are realising the potentialities of the course of study undertaken here.

DAVID WEBSTER.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL NOTES

Since last Summer, we have had to say farewell to two members of staff. Miss Wozencroft had been with us since 1953, and to lose her services has been a severe blow to all of us. Mr. Clapton, after two years here, is now teaching in Germany. In their places we have welcomed Mr. T. A. Bell and Mr. H. J. Delaney, and we wish them both every success. Once again we are greatly indebted to Mrs. Fisher for teaching assistance in times of difficulty or staff absence. In September we also received forty new boys, who have settled down very well.

Amongst the many events of the last two terms, the following should be recorded. On December 11th our Carol Service was held at St. Michael's Church, Mill Hill, attended by a large congregation of members of staff and their guests, parents, old boys, and friends of the School. We are most grateful to the Vicar for allowing us once again to hold the service in his church. Our gratitude is due also to Mr. Maynard, a parent, for playing the organ. At the Main School Carol Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, our head boy read the first lesson. The day before, on December 17th, the Christmas party had been held, which we all much enjoyed. We were very glad to welcome the Headmaster and Mrs. Taylor to tea. On both December 4th and February 14th, a School party attended a most interesting and attractive concert of Elizabethan music, given by the Lydian Consort, at Golders Green. The musical life of the School has been further stimulated by the Robert Mayer school concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, which we have supported regularly for many years. Throughout the short Easter Term there has been what at times seemed a never-ending series of examinations, both for leavers in July and prospective new boys in September. The great amount of unavoidable absence made things more complicated than usual, but we have managed to survive. On March 23rd the customary annual Parents' Meeting was held at the School.

FOOTBALL

We have had a surprisingly good season, in view of the number of stalwarts who left here last July. G. S. Haslehurst, the captain, played mostly very well, without ever capturing the inspiration of last season. M. H. Templeman, the vice-captain, was always to be relied on. The goalkeeping of J. C. Maynard, the powerful kicking and tackling of A. D. Barton and A. J. Quick in the half-back line, and the speed, if not the size, of D. N. Vogel at centre-forward, all played their vital part in our successes. The team, of whom ten were re-awarded or awarded colours, was as follows:— G. S. Haslehurst (Captain), M. H. Templeman (Vice-Vaptain), A. J. Quick, J. C. Maynard, M. R. Castle, A. D. Barton, D. N. Vogel, R. D. Woolerton, G. R. Bottoms, G. P. Davies, and J. M. Wintle.

FIRST XI

v.	Colet Court	...	...	A.	Drawn	1—1
v.	Belmont School	...	...	H.	Won	2—1
v.	Lochinver House School	...	...	A.	Won	5—1
v.	Colet Court	...	...	H.	Drawn	4—4
v.	Shirley House School	...	...	A.	Won	7—0
v.	Lochinver House School	...	...	H.	Won	11—1
v.	Belmont School	...	...	A.	Lost	1—2
v.	Wellington School	...	...	H.	Won	7—1
v.	Shirley House School	...	...	H.	Won	9—0
v.	Wellington School	...	...	A.	Won	1—0
v.	Wellington School	...	...	H.	Lost	0—1

SECOND XI

v.	Belmont School	...	...	H.	Won	4—0
v.	Belmont School	...	...	A.	Drawn	0—0

OTHER XIs

v.	Lochinver House School	...	...	A.	Won	4—2
v.	Belmont School	...	...	A.	Lost	0—3
v.	Westcroft School	...	...	H.	Won	5—1
v.	Holland House	...	...	H.	Won	2—1
v.	Holland House	...	...	A.	Won	7—0

SUMMARY

FIRST XI: Played 11; Won 7; Drawn 2; Lost 2. Goals For 48; Against 12.
Goalscorers: G. S. Haslehurst 16; D. N. Vogel 12; M. H. Templeman 7; A. J. Quick 6; J. M. Wintle 3; P. F. Graham 2; Own goal 2.

SECOND XI: Played 2; Won 1; Drawn 1; Lost 0. Goals For 4; Against 0.

Other XIs: Played 5; Won 4; Drawn 0; Lost 1. Goals For 18; Against 7.

The House Football Cup was won by St. Andrew's.

BOXING

The Boxing results were not discouraging, in that there were signs of much spirit and some skill, especially amongst the juniors. Boxing Colours were awarded to G. P. Davies and J. M. Lyon. The results of matches were as follows:

v.	Holland House	...	...	...	Lost	3—5
v.	Wellington School	...	...	...	Won	5—3
v.	Dulwich College Preparatory School	...	...	...	Lost	4—6

St. Andrew's won the House Boxing Shield, with St. David's runners-up. St. Patrick's were third and St. George's fourth.

CROSS-COUNTRY

Cross-country running has been very well supported, and a high standard has been attained. Our team of eight—J. M. Lyon, M. H. Templeman, G. P. Davies, J. M. Wintle, J. C. Maynard, A. D. Barton, G. R. Bottoms and G. S. Haslehurst—won the junior (under 12) inter-school Cross-Country team race at Hatch End on March 10th, by filling eight of the first twelve places. Indeed, had we been eligible, we should have won the senior (under 14) trophy as well, in that running on level terms with the older boys, our whole team filled eight of the first sixteen places—a very fine performance indeed. The cup which we won, and which now occupies a place of

honour, we shall be defending next year over our own course at Mill Hill.

The Inter-House Cross-Country results were as follows:—

JUNIORS:	1.	T. J. Robinson	18 mins. 13 secs.
	2.	D. Morgan	18 mins. 32 secs.
	3.	R. A. Foster	18 mins. 34 secs.
SENIORS:	1.	J. M. Lyon	17 mins. 36 secs.
	2.	M. H. Templeman	17 mins. 45 secs.
	3.	J. C. Maynard	18 mins. 0 secs.

The House Competition was won by St. Patrick's, with St. Andrew's runners-up. St. David's were third and St. George's fourth. It should perhaps be added that J. M. Lyon has won every Cross-Country race for which he has entered during his four years in the Preparatory School.

Finally, our Charity Collection for the two terms amounts to exactly £60, and we hope to make it £100 by the end of the summer.

R. A. L.

VALETE

CHRISTMAS, 1958

UNDERWOOD, B. R. (1948-58). VIa Sci. Calverts. Sub-Prefect. G.C.E. "O" Level, 1957. 2nd XI, 1957; 1st XI, 1958; 1st XXII Colours, 1958. 2nd XV, 1957-58; 1st XXX Colours, 1957-58. C.C.F., 1954-58; R.A.F. Section, 1955-58; Proficiency and Advanced Examinations, 1956-57. Gliding; "B" Cert., 1958; W.O. *Chartered Accountancy*.

Home Address: 100, Kenwyn Drive, Dollis Hill, N.W.2.

WINNEY, J. (1950-58). VIs Sci. Hendersons. Sub-Prefect. G.C.E. "O" Level, 1955-56, "A" Level, 1957; "S" Level 1958. Shooting Teams, 1955-58. Cross-Country, 1957-58. Half Colours, 1958. Swimming Team, 1954. C.C.F. Army Section, 1953-58. C.S.M. Cert. "A" Parts I and II, 1954-55; Cert. "T," 1956. Individual Winner: 1,000 yards Daily Competition, Bisley, 1958. *Exhibition to Jesus College, Cambridge—Natural Sciences, State Scholarship*.

Home Address: 10, Cedar Drive, Hatch End, Pinner, Middx.

VIs Mod.	C. C. Gray	5 ¹⁷	M. J. Easterbrook
VIs Sci.	L. C. Elstein		P. A. Kirk
	M. A. Steel		A. S. More
VIA Sci.	J. D. Harris		G. R. Powell
	A. J. Simmons		D. G. Saunders
VIB Sci.	P. N. Geer	4 ²⁷	M. R. Ashby
U5 ¹⁶	R. W. F. Slade	4 ⁴¹	G. R. Claringbull
		3	S. N. Ahmad

MARCH, 1959

LAWSON, P. E. (1952-59). VIs Mod. Russells. Sub-Prefect, 1959. House Recorder. G.C.E. "O" Level, 1956; "A" Level, 1958. Fives, 1st IV, 1957-59. Colours, 1958. C.C.F. Armoury, 1956-59. Corporal. Cert. "A" Parts I and II. Cert. "T" (2 Courses). School Choir, 1952-55. Backstage, "Yeomen of the Guard,"

"H.M.S. Pinafore," "Patience." "Christmas Islanders," Secretary, 1957-58, Chairman, 1958-59. Editor of Skylark, 1958-59. Co-Editor of "Bavarde." *English Exhibition to Downing College, Cambridge; Teaching.*

Home Address: 18, Bartholomew Villas, London, N.W.5.

WHITTAM, S. O. (1952-59). VIs Mod. Calverts. Sub-Prefect. House Recorder. G.C.E. "A" Level, 1958. "O" Level, 1956. Rugby, 1958-59, 1957-58. 1st XXX Colours, 1957-59. S.S.U. First Aid Examination, 1957. "The Mikado," 1954, "The Yeoman of the Guard," 1955. "Christmas Islanders." *Entrance to Keble College, Oxford.*

Home Address: 160, Anson Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.

YELLOW, P. C. (1952-59). VIs Sci. Hendersons. Sub-Prefect, 1959. G.C.E. "O" Level, 1956; "A" Level, 1958. C.C.F. Signals, 1955-59; Sgt., Cert. "A", Parts I and II, Signals Classification, Asst. Instructors Certificate. Wireless Signalling Badge. School Choir, 1952-55. "Yeoman of the Guard," Prompter, 1955. Science Society, Secretary, 1957-59. *Entrance Exhibition to Imperial College of Science, London.*

Home Address: 103, Fairmead Crescent, Edgware, Middlesex.

SEKULIN, R. L. (1952-59). VIs Sci. Russells. Sixth Form Privileges. Science Librarian. G.C.E. "O" Level, 1956-57; "A" and "S" Level, 1958. C.C.F., R.A.F. Section, 1955-59. Corporal. Cert. "A" Part I, 1956; Proficiency, 1956; Advanced Training, 1957. Science Society, Music Society. *Whitby Open Scholarship to Downing College, Cambridge.*

Home Address: 12, Tithe Close, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

FODEN, J. N. (Sept., 1953-March, 1959). U5¹⁷. Calverts. G.C.E. "O" Level, July, 1958-December, 1958. C.C.F. Army Section; Corporal. Cert. "A" Parts I and II, 1956-57. Canoe Club. *Trainee in Advertising.*

Home Address: 21, Berry Hill, Stanmore, Middx. Tel.: STO 9169.

VIs Mod.	D. P. Gadbury	4 ³²	A. J. G. Brown
VIA Mod.	L. F. Orbach	3 ⁷	M. J. L. Turner
U5 ¹⁶	A. M. Giraud-Saunders	3 ¹⁰	J. T. Clifford
4 ³²	G. G. Green		P. J. K. Flower

HABERDASHERS' OLD BOYS' CLUB

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Correspondent to The Skylark for Old Boys' Notes:

A. G. JENKINS, One Oak, Theobald Street, Boreham Wood, Herts.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Thursday, May 28th:* O.H. CRICKET CLUB DANCE at Prince Albert Hotel, N.W.11.
- Friday, 19th June:* LEAVERS' PARTY. School, 5 p.m.
- Saturday, 11th July:* SCHOOL v. O.H. CRICKET MATCHES at Chase Lodge; BUFFET DANCE 8 p.m. in the Pavilion at Boreham Wood.
- Sunday, 20th September:* OLD BOYS' SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT at Boreham Wood, commencing 1.20 p.m.
- Thursday, 1st October:* H.O.B.C. PRESIDENT'S RE-UNION and A.G.M. at the School 7 p.m.
- Saturday, 5th December:* SCHOOL v. OLD BOYS RUGBY MATCHES at Chase Lodge; O.H.R.F.C. ANNUAL DINNER at Hendon Hall Hotel, 7 p.m.



“ MOORLAND SCENE ”

A Winning Entry, by I. Russell, in the Photographic Society's Competition.



PENNINE WALKERS

Above: At Hadrian's Wall, above Peel Crag.

Below: At Once Brewed Youth Hostel.

BIRTHS

- ANDREWS—On 10th May, 1959, to Janice, wife of M. W. Andrews (1943-50), a daughter, Jeanette Elizabeth, a sister for Robert.
- BELL—On 10th August, 1958, to Lorraine, wife of A. H. (Tony) Bell (1941-46) at Westcotes Nursing Home, Leicester, a son, Ian Charles.
- CASSON—On 18th February, 1959, to Brenda, wife of Michael J. Casson (1940-47) a son, Paul.
- CINNAMON—On 26th March, 1959, to Joan (née Monnickendam) wife of Ellis Cinnamon (1933-38) a son, Mark.
- COLES—On 27th February, 1959, to Margaret, wife of A. G. (Tony) Coles (1940-47) a daughter, Catherine Margaret.
- ELLIOTT—On 14th December, 1958, at Lima, Peru, to Betty, wife of T. A. A. Elliott (1930-1937), a son, Michael James.
- FOOT—On 5th June, 1958, to Bridget, wife of Dennis F. Foot (1942-48), a son, Nicholas.
- FOSTER—On 19th April, 1959, to Angela, wife of John E. Foster (1944-49) a son, David John.
- LAST—On 23rd May, 1958, to Pauline, wife of Frederick T. Last (1938-45) a son, Adrian.
- LIDINGTON—On 5th October, 1958, to Rosa, wife of Roy N. Lidington (1939-45) a son, Peter Graham.
- STEVENSON—On 18th December, 1958, to Gwyneth, wife of Peter J. Stevenson (1939-46) a daughter, Jackie Anne.

MARRIAGES

- ASHBERRY-MADIGAN—On 13th June, 1959, at University Church, St. Stephens Green, Dublin, Peter G. Ashberry (1930-33) to Miss Marie Madigan.
- BAGGS-COOK—On 14th March, 1959, at Leigh Wesley Church, John N. Baggs (1926-33) to Miss Freda Cook.
- BOVINGTON-THOMPSON—On 25th April, 1959, at Leominster Priory, Herefordshire, Alan R. Bovington (1941-50) to Miss Cherry Thompson.
- DOHERTY-DILLEY—On 14th February, 1959, at All Saint's Church, Fulham, P. A. Doherty (1948-54) to Miss Jillian Ann Dilley.
- FOOT-MULLOCH—On 21st March, 1959, at Christ Church, Kensington, Peter J. Foot (1944-51) to Miss Valerie Mulloch.
- FREY-WELGEMOED—On 10th October, 1958, at St. Mary's Church, Rosettenville, Johannesburg, L. G. Frey (1942-47) to Miss Elena Welgemoed.
- MARSON-WELLS—On 4th April, 1959, at Church of St. John the Evangelist, Watford, John P. Marson (1943-50) to Miss Patricia Ann Wells.

MORRISON-WOOD—On 28th March, 1959, at Holy Trinity Church, Hampstead, George B. Morrison (1949-52) to Miss Margaret Jane Wood.

PATERSON-PETRIE—On 4th April, 1959, at Croftfoot Parish Church, Glasgow, Colin S. Paterson (1942-49) to Miss Margaret Petrie.

PATTERSON-BAGOT—On 20th September, 1958, at St. Mary's Church, Acton, R. J. Patterson (1942-48) to Miss Margaret Ann Bagot.

PIKE-HOGAN—On 21st February, 1959, at St. Margaret's, Edgware, Kelvin S. Pike (1939-45) to Miss Sally Hogan.

DEATHS

DYSON—During the late Summer, 1958, Antony W. R. Dyson, (1950-54) died as the result of an accident in North Wales while on leave from the R.A.F.

MARTIN—On 17th February, 1959, Dr. George Martin (1884-1891) (Trustee of Benevolent Fund).

NEUGASS—On 22nd December, 1958, Stuart Neugass (1924-30) aged 44.

LUNDBERG—The death was announced recently in the Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Percival Andre Lundberg, the last surviving member of the Lundberg family, in his 90th year. He was at the Hoxton School from 1882-85. He became a partner in his father's firm of A. P. Lundberg, the makers of electrical accessories, which was first to produce the tumbler switch.

PERSONAL

The majority of the following Notes have been compiled from information sent in by Old Boys who most generously responded to the School Library Appeal.

ADKINS, L. S. (1937-39 and 1942-45), who graduated with Honours in English at Downing College, Cambridge, in 1950, is now Assistant English Master at the Grammar School for Boys, Guernsey, and Founder-Director of the Rocquaine Bay Camp Ltd., Guernsey, C.I.

BAILEY, B. C. (1947-53) is studying Theology at King's College, London, and hopes to be ordained into the priesthood in 1962.

BAKER, M. J. (1947-52) passed the Final Examination of the Institute of Quantity Surveying, and after five years with John Laing & Sons, Contractors, is now engaged on a Roadworks contract in Bedfordshire.

BANCROFT, D. G. (1947-56), after National Service in the R.A.F. as a Pilot Officer, is now studying Medicine at Guy's Hospital.

BARNARD, A. G. (1951-57) is working in the London Office of Robinson & Co. (Singapore).

BEALES, P. J. (1945-54) is reading Spanish and Serbo-Croat for the Modern Languages Tripos at Trinity College, Cambridge.

BACK, H. L. (1944-50), after taking a B.Sc. in Agriculture at Reading University in 1956, is now Assistant Experimental Officer at the Grassland Research Institute, Maidenhead.

- BARKER, J. A. (1941-47) is teaching at Christ's College, Finchley, having gained a B.Sc. (Zoology).
- BENNETT, G. D. A. (1943-50), after commissioned service in the Royal Artillery, gained B.Sc. (Econ.) at the London School of Economics. Thence he studied Theology at Clifton College, Bristol, and was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle in 1957.
- BERKELEY, R. C. W. (1951-56), after National Service in the Royal Navy, is reading Botany at Nottingham University.
- BISHOP, C. M. (1947-55), after taking a Diploma Course at the London School of Printing, is now working as a Trainee Executive.
- BLACKBURN, J. D. (1943-50), having gained B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany at King's College, London, is working at Schweppes Central Research Laboratory, Hendon.
- BOWSHER, J. M. (1943-51) gained B.Sc. with Second Class Honours in Physics at The Imperial College of Science, London. After this he took his Ph.D. in Physics, and is at present holding a Post-Doctorate Fellowship, with the National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.
- BRAMSON, M. J. (1942-50), after graduating with Second Class Honours in Civil Engineering at Birmingham University, is now employed as an Operational Research Analyst with Orbit (Operational Research) Ltd.
- BRAWAND P. A. (1947-55) is spending a year in Paris as a Commis Waiter.
- BRETT, J. (1948-53) is studying with a firm of Chartered Accountants.
- BRIGGS, A. H. (1949-57) is serving as a Navigation Apprentice with the British Petroleum Tanker Co., Ltd.
- BRODIE, C. R. (1943-48), after serving as a Local Government Officer with Middlesex County Council, has now joined the Bank of India, Ltd.
- BROWN, M. E. (1948-55) is at Queen Mary College, London.
- BURGNER, T. U. (1943-50), after taking B.A. (Hons.) in English at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, spent two years as an Administrative Assistant with the National Coal Board, and is now in the Industrial Relations Department.
- BLOWFIELD, H. H. (1932-37) is Manager of the Wimbledon Hall Hotel, Derby Road, Bournemouth.
- CAREY, P. (1943-49) is a Laboratory Assistant in the Technical Department of Benzole Products, Ltd.
- CHAMBERS, E. D. (1945-51), after graduating with Honours in Mathematics and Physics at the University College of North Wales, is now a Dynamics Engineer in the Guided Weapons Department of De Havilland Ltd., Hatfield.
- CHURCH, P. D. (1948-55) graduated with First Class Honours in Engineering at the Imperial College of Science, in 1958.
- CLARK, C. D. (1949-54), an articled clerk with a firm of Chartered Accountants, gained third prize in the Intermediate Examination of the Society of Chartered Accountants.
- CLIFFORD, H. J. (1948-55), after National Service with the First Regiment R.H.A., is now studying German at Exeter University.
- CLARK, M. D. (1939-47), after graduating in Mathematics at London University, is at present Section Leader in charge of the Shielding and Health Physics Section at Atomic Power Construction, Ltd.

- CORPE, W. F. (1943-50), after graduating with Honours in English at Cambridge, is now Assistant English Master at Westminster City School.
- COUCH, H. E. (1949-54), after Commissioned National Service in the Middlesex Regiment, has been employed as an Assistant Surveyor with the Prudential Assurance Company.
- COULTHARD, R. D. (1948-52), now a fully qualified Quantity Surveyor, is at present discharging his National Service obligation.
- CROSSICK, S. A. (1946-53) graduated with Honours in Law at University College, London, in 1956, and is now a Solicitor's Articled Clerk.
- CUMMINS, C. M. (1948-54) was a Liberal candidate in the St. Marylebone Borough Council Elections.
- CURTIS, D. W. (1947-56) served as a Midshipman (R.N.V.R.), and is now reading for the Modern Tripos Languages at Cambridge.
- DANIELS, P. J. (1948-55) is apprenticed as a Photo-Engraver at Odhams Ltd.
- DAVIES, K. (1940-48), who graduated in Modern History at Oxford, 1952, is now on the Major Establishment of the London County Council.
- DOMBEY, N. (1950-55) is reading Mathematics at Oxford, and has gained his Half Blue for Table Tennis, besides officiating in the Labour Party Group.
- DORMAN, A. P. (1950-57) is studying Mechanical Science at Downing College, Cambridge.
- DRAPER, A. D. (1942-45) is serving in the Royal Navy as Chief Radio Electrician.
- DREWRY, A. W. (1949-57) is serving as Coder Special in the Royal Navy.
- EDELMAN, J. (1948-53) is studying to become a Chartered Accountant.
- ELLSON, P. W. (1944-52), who gained his A.I.C.A., 1957, is working with a firm of Accountants in Toronto, Canada.
- FLOWERS, J. M. (1947-55) is a Clerk in the Claims Department of a firm of Insurance Brokers.
- FOSTER, C. W. (1951-57) is Clerk with a firm of London Solicitors.
- FOX, J. D. (1947-56) was a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F., and is now at Queen's College, Oxford.
- FULLER, A. E. (1950-57) is taking a Chemistry Course at Queen Mary College, London.
- FULLER, N. A. (1947-55) obtained Second Class Honours in Chemistry at University College, London, and is continuing to do research there for a further Degree.
- GARDNER, F. L. (1946-54), after gaining Second Class Honours in Economics at London University, is now engaged on National Service.
- GATES, C. R. (1946-51) has qualified with a firm of City Chartered Accountants.
- GLASS, A. G. (1947-50), who served with the Army Pay Corps, is now an Assistant Company Accountant.
- GLEESON, J. (1950-57) is studying at Goldsmith's College, London.
- GOAD, J. N. (1947-54) after varied service abroad, with the Middlesex Regiment, is now working with Barclay's Bank Ltd., Wembley.

- GODFREY, K. E. (1940-47) obtained First Class Honours in Chemistry at London University in 1951, a Ph.D. in 1954, and is now in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, Ltd.
- GODRICH, D. W. K. (1939-45) has been Property Manager with Messrs. Coldwell, Banker & Company (the largest Real Estate concern in California) since July, 1951.
- GOLDMAN, G. L. (1945-51) qualified as Bachelor of Dental Surgery at London University in 1956.
- GORDON, C. N. (1941-48) gained First Class Honours in Mathematics at King's College, London, in 1954, and is at present a member of the "Future Projects" group at English Electric Company's research establishment at Luton.
- GRANGER, B. C. (1942-49) qualified finally as a Chartered Accountant in 1955, and is now just completing two years' service as a Captain in the R.A.P.C.
- GRAY, J. R. (1948-55) is taking a Course leading to B.Sc. (Agriculture) at Wye College, University of London.
- GREEN, F. (1932-38), who qualified as an Architect in 1942, then served in the Royal Engineers until 1945, is now Managing Director of two successful Companies.
- HALL, A. (1945-54), studying for a Degree in Mathematics at Oxford, is a member of the University Chess Team.
- HANDSCOMBE, B. J. R. (1951-57) is a Student Farmer.
- HEAD, J. J. (1940-46), after a varied and distinguished career at London and Cambridge Universities, is now an Assistant Master at Cheltenham College.
- HENDERSON, C. S. (1942-47) served as a Conscientious Objector with the Friends' Ambulance Unit in Relief Work in Europe 1950-52, and is at present employed by a firm of City Bankers.
- HENRY, A. M. D. (1944-50) is the Manager of a Suburban Retail Fur Salon.
- HITCHIN, J. A. (1944-49), after Commissioned Service in the Royal Navy, is a Junior Executive with Harrods Ltd.
- HOARE, J. M. (1948-55) is studying Economics at Peterhouse, Cambridge.
- HODGKINSON, B. J. (1949-55) is training as a Chartered Accountant.
- HOLLOWAY, B. J. (1944-48) has been studying Horology and Production Engineering while employed by Smiths, the famous clock manufacturers.
- HORNE, R. H. (1946-51) is training as a Chartered Surveyor.
- HUGHES, A. P. (1947-52), at present doing National Service with the R.A.F., was elected G.I.Mech.E. in 1957.
- HUGHES, M. (1948-54), after some experience of Banking, joined the Royal Navy on a regular engagement, and is at present serving in H.M.S. Sheffield (a Cruiser) with the East Indies Fleet.
- HUMBY, R. J. (1948-55) has worked in various branches of Lloyd's Bank Ltd.
- HUNTER, B. F. (1946-53) graduated with Honours in Chemistry at Jesus College, Oxford, and is now a member of the Examining Staff at the Patent Office, London.

- ISAACS, A. D. (1942-48) is now Senior House Officer in the Department of Psychological Medicine at the North Middlesex Hospital.
- JACKSON, P. F. (1943-51), who graduated with Honours in Physics at Nottingham University in 1954, is now an Assistant Lecturer in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Nottingham and District Technical College.
- JACOBSON, G. (1950-56) is studying for a Degree in Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at Melbourne University.
- JARMAN, P. (1945-53), who graduated with B.Sc. (Hons.) at the Imperial College of Science, in 1956, is now engaged in research and lecturing at the same College.
- JARRITT, P. J. (1946-54) is in the Printing Industry, as Personal Assistant to the Managing Director of a Printing Company.
- JEFFERS, J. A. R. (1948-54) has been serving in the Royal Navy, in the Mediterranean area.
- JOHNSON, R. M. C. (1946-49), after National Service in the Electrical Branch of the Royal Navy, has been training as a Sales Engineer (Naval Design).
- JONES G. B. (1943-50), who was commissioned in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and later took an Honours Degree in Mathematics at Cambridge, is a Commercial Assistant in the Paints Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
- KAULINS, A. (1950-54), who was commissioned in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, has been Film Editor of "World Wide Pictures."
- KELLETT, J. M. (1949-54), who was commissioned in the R.A.F., is now a buyer with the Metal Box Company, Ltd.
- KRUSHNER, J. A. (1940-47) is a Company Director of a firm of Manufacturing Furriers.
- LANG, D. F. (1945-51) has had experience of Cost Accounting with several firms, and is at present with Delaney-Gallay, Ltd.
- LAYLAND, M. F. (1950-55) was a Junior Scientific Officer with the Atomic Energy Commission at Aldermaston, and is at present with H.M.S. "Owen" in the Seychelles.
- LEWIS, P. D. (1949-55) is doing Research at the London Hospital Medical School.
- LINGGOOD, M. G. (1949-55) is on commissioned flying duties with the R.A.F.
- LITTAUER, E. L. (1949-54) has taken his B.Sc. (Metallurgy) at London University.
- LOCK, R. B. (1951-57) is an Articled Clerk with a firm of Chartered Accountants.
- LONG, M. J. (1948-55), who took a B.Sc. in Chemistry at the Imperial College of Science, is now an Assistant Master at Latymer Upper School.
- LORD, J. C. (1947-55) served as Pilot Officer in the R.A.F., and is now at Balliol College, Oxford.
- LYLE, R. B. (1948-55) is at present studying for the Diploma of Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- MCINTOSH, A. R. (1944-47), who was Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, and took Honours in the School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, later became a Fellow of Ohio State University, and is at present a Research Officer with Social Surveys (Gallup Poll) Ltd.

- MACRAE, A. H. M. (1943-49) qualified as an Accountant at the London School of Economics.
- MARLBOROUGH, D. (1950-57) is reading Zoology at University College, London.
- MASTERS, R. S. (1951-55) is working with the Westminster Bank Ltd., in the Oxford Street Branch.
- MATHEWS, J. A. (1944-51), who studied Medicine at Cambridge and Guy's Hospital, is now House Surgeon at the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital.
- MATHIAS, V. J. (1948-53) is a Company Secretary.
- MAX, M. G. (1943-50), who graduated in Law at London University in 1955, is now an Assistant Solicitor in general practice.
- MAYOSS, A. (1942-50), who was commissioned in the Royal Artillery, obtained Second Class Honours in General Studies at Leeds University; then studied Theology at the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield, and since 1957 has been Curate of Meir, Stoke-on-Trent.
- MERCER, J. S. (1949-56) was commissioned in the Royal Corps of Signals, and is now reading Natural Sciences at Christ's College, Cambridge.
- METCALFE, G. N. (1945-51) is serving as a Regular Naval Officer, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1956.
- MICHAEL, D. G. (1940-46), who graduated with Honours in Chemistry at King's College, London, gained industrial experience with Messrs. J. Lyons, and Lucozade Ltd., and is now Production Controller with Messrs. Maynards, Ltd.
- MILNER, M. J. (1941-48), who rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., and afterwards graduated with First Class Honours in Engineering at University College, London, is now concerned in Chemical Engineering Design with Humphreys and Glasgow, Ltd.
- MITCHELL, P. W. (1950-56) is taking a course in Economics at the London School of Economics.
- MONTY, C. P. (1941-48) trained as a Surgeon at King's College, and King's College Medical School, and in 1958 was Obstetric House Surgeon at Dulwich Hospital.
- MORRIS, A. E. (1948-55) is studying Medicine at University College Hospital Medical School.
- MORTON, C. W. (1947-55) has been studying to become a Development Engineer in Aircraft Electrical Engineering with Rotax, Ltd.
- NASH, C. J. (1950-55) while studying Medicine at King's College, London, has also found time to collect a University "Purple" for Rowing, an Olympic Trial 1956, a University Heavyweight Boxing Title 1958, as well as to be President of the King's College Medical Society.
- NEALE, M. F. (1947-55) is now in his third year at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
- NELKON, A. P. (1950-55) is training in Chartered Accountancy.
- NEWTON, A. M. (1946-53), after taking a B.Sc. (Economics) at University College, London, has been taking a Colonial Office Short Course at Clare College, Cambridge.
- NEWTON, J. M. (1946-53), who gained First Class Honours in both Parts of the English Tripos at Cambridge, now holds the Robert Buchanan Studentship at Downing College, Cambridge.

- OAKLEY, S. P. (1943-49), who graduated with Honours in History at Oxford, has taught at Highgate, and at Bec School, S.W.17, and held a Swedish State Scholarship 1957-58.
- OGDEN, G. K. (1949-57) is studying Economics at the London School of Economics.
- OPPENHEIMER, P. M. (1948-56) is now at Queen's College, Oxford, after commissioned National Service in the Royal Navy.
- PARKER, J. R. (1949-56) is an Accounts Clerk, with Unilever Ltd.
- PETZOLD, M. H. (1951-56) is Articled to a firm of Chartered Accountants.
- POPE, G. D. (1950-57) is at Hastings College, Nebraska, U.S.A.
- POSTLE, C. N. (1944-51), who gained First Class Honours in his B.Sc. (General) at University College, London, is now working as a Programmer with electronic digital computers with Powers-Samas Accounting Machines, Ltd.
- PRICE, P. D. E. (1948-55), after National Service as a Radio Mechanic, is now a probationary Assistant Engineer in the G.P.O. Engineering Department.
- PRICE, G. W. G. (1944-48), who served in the Royal Corps of Signals, is now Assistant Engineer in the Post Office Engineering Department Research Branch.
- QUARTERMAIN, R. E. (1946-51) qualified as a Chartered Accountant, before beginning National Service with the R.A.F. in 1957.
- READMAN, N. J. P. (1946-54) is a Sales Representative of Solo Orchards, Ltd
- ROBBINS, J. A. (1946-53), after varied flying experience with the R.A.F., was promoted Flying Officer in 1958. He has recently returned to this country after flying 70,000 miles with Transport Command in the Pacific, based on Christmas Island.
- ROBBINS, T. A. (1946-54) was awarded the Cane of Honour at the Passing Out Parade last Autumn at the Northern Rhodesia Police Training College.
- ROBINSON, A. F. (1942-44) has been a Scenic Artist with Associated Rediffusion Television Studios.
- ROBSON, P. S. (1943-50) trained as a Dentist at King's College University, Durham, and is now in practice.
- ROSENBERG, S. G. (1943-48) qualified as an Architect at the Architectural Association School.
- ROSENSTOCK, H. (1946-54) is studying Modern Languages at St. John's College, Cambridge.
- RUSSELL, D. E. (1948-54) served in the R.A.F., and is now a trainee with the Bowater Organization.
- RYAN, M. C. (1948-56) is studying Engineering at Imperial College, London.
- SAVILLE, D. J. (1950-57) is studying at Christ Church, Oxford.
- SAYER, M. R. (1951-57) is working with a Chartered Quantity Surveyor.
- SCOFIELD, I. D. (1950-57) is taking a Degree Course in Social Administration at Nottingham University.
- SEBBA, L. (1950-57) is studying Law at Queen's College Oxford.
- SHOLL, G. (1943-48) is a Sales Representative in the West of England of the London Oil Refining Company Ltd.
- SHACKLETON, J. (1940-47), after a wide teaching experience, is now Assistant Lecturer in General Studies at Gloucester Technical College.

- SIMS, A. F. E. (1946-52), who gained First Class Honours in Chemistry at the Imperial College, has now gained his Ph.D.
- SMAILS, W. P. (1945-51) is a qualified Chartered Accountant.
- SNOWMAN, A. (1947-55), who obtained Second Class Honours in Metallurgy at the Imperial College of Science in 1958, is now studying for his M.Sc. at Pennsylvania University.
- SOLOMONS, A. C. (1949-57) is studying French at University College, London.
- SPEIRS, R. J. (1941-47) is a Test Pilot at the R.A.F. Experimental Establishment, Boscombe Down, Wiltshire.
- STACEY, E. A. (1948-55) is training to be a Chartered Surveyor.
- STAGG, J. G. (1937-45), well known for his athletic activities with the Old Haberdashers' Sporting Clubs, is Manager of the Soups Group of H. J. Heinz, Ltd.
- SUCKLING, J. W. (1942-49) is an Electronic Engineer with E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., and is at present engaged in the application of electronics to the Graphic Arts Industry.
- SUMMERS, R. M. (1947-57) is an Articled Clerk with a firm of Chartered Accountants.
- THEODOROU, J. G. (1951-57) is studying at the Ecole Superieure de Commerce, Neuchatel, Switzerland.
- THEODOROU, S. (1951-55) is studying as a guest student at Heidelberg University.
- THOMAS, C. H. (1939-47) who gained the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce at Birmingham University, is now a Company Director.
- THRUSH, B. A. (1939-46), who was a Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is now Assistant Director of Research, in the Physical Chemistry Department, University of Cambridge.
- WARD, P. (1949-54), who entered the Librarian's profession on leaving School, founded the Private Libraries Association in 1956.
- WEBSTER, D. (1949-57) is studying at the University College of North Staffordshire. He is a contributor of a University Letter, to be found elsewhere in this issue.
- WEITZMAN, P. (1948-53) is now Manager of the Shipping Department of the Cornelius Chemical Company, Ltd.
- WHICKER, A. (1930-38), after war-time experience with Army Film Units, and miscellaneous journalism, is now a well-known Television reporter, frequently appearing in the programme "Tonight."
- WHITTENBURY, J. R. (1951-56) is training as a Chartered Accountant.
- WIGZELL, J. L. (1949-57) is studying Electrical Engineering at Sheffield University.
- WILLIAMS, J. E. C. W. (1943-51), who graduated with First Class Honours in Electrical Engineering at King's College, London, is a Graduate Apprentice at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell.
- WILLIAMSON, M. E. (1945-50) has qualified as a Chartered Surveyor.
- WILLIS, J. W. (1947-52) was a Clerk at the Amalgamated Press Ltd., Fleet Street, Assistant Art Editor of the Children's Newspaper; and is now Picture Editor of the Associated British Picture Corporation, Elstree.

WILLCOCK, P. G. (1948-54), who is A.M.I.Struct.E., is a specialist in Reinforced Concrete

WILSON, B. E. (1946-49), who graduated at Nottingham University, is Chief Quality Control Chemist with the Bowater-Eburite Fibre Containers, Ltd.

WOODLEY, L. A. (1908-13) recently retired after 45 years' service with the Sun Life Assurance Company. He had been Branch Manager at Ipswich.

WORTH, B. L. (1949-54) is training as a Chartered Accountant.

ZINKIN, M. (1921-32), formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and now in business in India, is author of "Development for Free Asia," and contributed a leading article to the Sunday "Observer" on 5th October, 1958.

H.O.B.C. ANNUAL DINNER

The Annual Dinner, 1959, was held on Friday, 6th February, in the magnificent new Haberdashers' Company's Hall off Gresham Street, E.C.2. This was a memorable occasion, as the Guest of Honour was not only the Master of the Worshipful Company but also our Chairman of Governors, Colonel P. C. Bull. As our old Headmaster, Mr. C. J. L. Wagstaff, was again present, and the Headmaster, Dr. T. W. Taylor, led a contingent of the School staff and was accompanied by J. R. Bustard, the Captain of the School, the School was well represented on this occasion. It seems strange that this first-class function is not a "sell-out," as an excellent Dinner in such wonderful surroundings does not come the way of all of us very often. The traditional toast of the Worshipful Company, the Court of Assistants and the School Governors was proposed by L. J. Miller, Vice-President of the Club, and in speeches from Colonel Bull, Mr. C. G. Gardner and the Headmaster we heard something of the plans for the new School at Elstree on the new Aldenham site. The School Captain gave his customary account of the School year from the sporting angle. It was altogether a delightful evening, and the presence of three O.H. Governors of the School to support the Master enhanced this great occasion.

CAMBRIDGE OLD HABERDASHERS' DINNER

Old Haberdashers in residence at Cambridge once again held an annual Dinner, this time at Trinity College on Saturday, 29th November, and entertained the Headmaster and four members of the Staff as their guests. The President for this occasion was P. J. Beales (Trinity), and the toast of The School was felicitously proposed by L. J. Clark (Selwyn). Among the Old Haberdashers present were:— G. B. Binding, L. Brittan, D. W. Curtis, A. P. Dorman, R. J. Farrand, J. M. Hoare, R. E. Jefford, J. S. Mercer, M. F. Neale, A. M. Newton, J. M. Newton, J. O'Brien, D. J. Restrict, M. S. White. Messages were also received from S. P. R. Rose and L. D. Supran who were not able to be present.

O.H. RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

President: F. A. JACKMAN, ESQ.

Hon. Treasurer: J. H. FELTHAM,
11, Hillcrest, Upper Weybourne Lane, Farnham, Surrey.

Hon. Secretary: A. G. JENKINS,
One Oak, Theobald Street, Boreham Wood, Herts. *Tel.:* ELS. 1726

O.H.R.F.C., under the Captaincy of John Stagg, experienced a remarkably successful Season in 1958-59, as the following complete record shows:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	
1st XV	29	19	7	3	242	165
	30	17	10	3	241	165
"A" XV	26	20	4	2	329	122
	25	19	3	3	276	92
Ex. "A"	24	9	11	4	171	133
	23	18	2	3	344	82
"B" XV	22	11	10	1	223	197
	23	9	13	1	211	264
Ex "B"	19	9	9	1	183	204
	13	8	4	1	189	101
"C" XV	24	14	8	2	352	157
	26	22	1	3	478	119

Leading Scorers: 1st XV Stagg 93 (2 tries), A. Fuller 27 (9 tries), C. Robinson 27 (9 tries).

"A" XV Wells 106 (1 try), Pettet 45 (15 tries), Robinson 42 (14 tries).

Ex. "A" Maconachie 18 (2 tries), Bennet-Smith 18 (6 tries).

"B" XV Cloote 32 (4 tries), I. White 25 (6 tries).

Ex. "B" Walker 25 (3 tries), Tietz 21 (1 try).

"C" XV Spratt-Kerswill 40 (3 tries), Ashberry 27 (9 tries), Russell 27 (9 tries).

The following comments on the Season's play are from W. R. Tanner, the Club's most senior playing member and Captain of the "C" XV ("Tanner's Own").

John Stagg's third and last season as Captain of the Club ended on a very high note, with five consecutive wins, during which nearly a third of the side's points were scored and all three Easter Tour games were won for only the second time in 23 attempts—the previous occasion being 1948. On a percentage basis, this replaced last season as the second best since the war, but it is necessary to go back to 1926-27 for the only other occasion when 19 victories have been achieved. The remarkable consistency of the XV, under its first skipper from the outsiders, is revealed by the record number of 51 wins in any three consecutive seasons—this, after seven seasons in the doldrums. Stagg's personal contribution of 241 points of out 693 is a fair indication of his value to the side on the field, his kicking having won 11 games and drawn 3 others. Statistics are not necessary to underline his even greater success with the other aspects of the task. Of the other senior players, Peter Stevenson has now surpassed Roger Parker's previous record of 255 post-war appearances for the 1st XV, while Dick Cook and Alan Cooper have both passed the 150 mark and

Nigel Fuller reached his century at Chippenham—so one is told! Of the team's victories, quite the most outstanding was probably that at Weston-super-Mare (only previously beaten by us in December, 1947) whose football in the first 20 minutes left the O.H. spectators feeling extremely thankful that the half-time score was only 3-8. Not far behind in merit was that against the Cranleighans, while those against Streatham, Rutlishians and Whitgiftians were very satisfactory. The first meeting with St. Ives gave more than a hint of the good football to come during the last three weeks of the season. Of the defeats, three may well have been decided before the games started, as both Millhillians and Plymouth have beaten us on the previous 8 occasions, while the Blues have only conceded a draw in 10 previous encounters.

Donald Wells also completed a highly successful three years in command of the "A". From a comparatively moderate 13 wins, his side advanced to 19 and have now achieved 20 victories for the first time since John Paterson's 1933-34 side. Of the few defeats, the Millhillians were successful for the first time and Paulines brought off a remarkable double, in two such outstanding seasons. On the other hand, the decision against Wycombians was reversed, and the 16-3 victory over this 1st XV was probably the highlight of the season. By scoring 106 points, Wells achieved his century for the second consecutive season and again failed by only one point to equal Tony Beaumont's post-war record, which has stood since the 1947-48 season, when he scored 107 for the 1st XV. This season the side provided four newcomers to the senior XV (compared with seven last year) so it is evident that there is a good supply of new blood coming up through the Club.

With the loss—through various reasons—of such stalwart regulars as Easterbrook, Stewart, Healey, Roger and David Leverton, Cloote, Brown, Parker and David James, David Coggins has had a difficult first season as skipper of the Ex "A". By the New Year, however, he was beginning to learn that not all the players in the lower half of the Club were as poor as he was sometimes led to believe! In fact, of the final half-a-dozen games, all but the last were won. It is to be hoped that this very important side will come to regard seasons such as 57-58, 53-54 and 51-52 as commonplace, rather than highlights over a period of a dozen years. Since his side would probably not otherwise be aware, it is worth recording that their skipper had a quiet Easter week-end disturbed only by an invitation to play No. 8 at Wiveliscombe. If he appeared a little tired after 80 minutes (or even before!), he had the satisfaction of scoring a try on his first appearance with the premiers.

After two seasons leading the third XV, Neil Forsyth joined the select few who have elected to assist the submerged half of the Club rather before their time; that is to say, while they can still demonstrate as well as instruct. Under his astute and experienced captaincy, the "B" improved on the previous season's results and finished one up. It is believed that his side started practice for next Autumn's Club Sevens (domestic) on 4th April!

Having stepped into the breach in December, 1957, when the sixth XV suddenly reappeared, John Weinstein has carried on the good work this season. In spite of having four matches scratched at a very late hour by opponents, the Ex "B" have enjoyed a fairly full season. In the main, the opposition has been rather stronger than last year, and certainly more varied—in fact, the Taylors were met only once! Nevertheless, it will be noted that the side has held its own.

There remains but the "C"! With the elevation of the three outsiders who had collected 42 tries between them and the loss, through retirement,

of Tim Graham's goal-kicking (96 points) and generalship at fly-half, it was obvious that the "C" would not touch the heights of their record-breaking 57-58 season. In fact, their Club record of 25 games without defeat came to a halt in only the second game. As this coincided with the captain elect's forsaking of the touchline, after resting for some time, the other 14 skippers at once held a selection committee. Since he continued to miss conversions for the remainder of the season, the outcome could not have reached the official body! Fortunately, however, we were able to welcome Arthur Spratt-Kerswill back to the game and, when allowed, he was able to cope with the kicking, as well as to reveal the qualities expected of an ex-captain of the Club. Dennis Freeman (a new pair of boots for the last but one game!), John Percy, John Feltham and Peter Ashberry continued to cheat the years, and the absence of the last-named next season will mean the disappearance of a free-scoring full-back and of the senior "pro"—his first season, as readers of "Making a Mark" will recall was 1933-34. It is particularly pleasing to record that John Percy, the "Father" of the post-war "C", became an official member of the Over-40 Club, in spite of the broken leg sustained the previous April. The outstanding "youngster" in the side has been Bernard Tilley and it is a tragedy for the "C" that its skipper was once sober enough to suggest him as an Easter Tour substitute! In spite of a special envoy sent abroad to sign him up before the season began, Terry Cox was unfortunately unable to play, because of illness until the end of December. Now that he has become partially acclimatised to junior football, one hopes that he will continue for a while. We were also delighted to welcome back our other Vice-President, Kelvin Pike, whose serious accident had made a return to the game appear most improbable. It is hoped that the younger players (of whom Alan Bovington was outstanding during his temporary sojourn with the side) may have enjoyed their football also. Since many more tries were scored than by any other XV, we believe they may have done so.

As a whole, the Club results have again been well above average, the percentage of wins being 61.4 compared with 65.5 in 1946-47 and last season's post-war record of 71.4. We are again indebted to School players for their assistance during the Spring Term, fourteen boys having turned out for us. It is unfortunate that two of these willing helpers had to spend a few days in bed as a result. However, as they are unique in being the only boys to have suffered injury while playing for the Club since the war possibly they were less worried than the team captains who invited them! Happily, they are both fit again. The number of games (144) played by the Club has taken a further step forward, being four more than last season's record total for one season.

O.H. CRICKET CLUB

President: D. A. BLESSLEY

Captain: J. A. LIDDINGTON

Hon. Secretary: B. C. GRANGER,
22, West Avenue, N.3. *Tel.:* Finchley 5505

Hon. Treasurer: W. R. TANNER,
11, Baronsmead Road, S.W.13.

A fractional break in the rain clouds, and the sight of the tide slowly receding from the Rugger-scarred field at Boreham Wood is nowadays sufficient to herald the approach of another Cricket season.

We can only hope that the gods will be kind this summer and allow us the almost forgotten luxury of a few hard wickets and bright warm playing conditions.

Several of our members have taken advantage of the cricket nets which have been running successfully throughout the winter at the Middlesex County Cricket School, and we hope that this will assist in improving our batting performances during the coming season.

Owing to other commitments, B. W. Tilley is now unable to devote so much of his time to the service of the Club. We are much indebted to him for his unsparing efforts over the past few years, in particular for his work on the cricket table which has shown such a marked improvement as a result. W. A. G. Gross has succeeded Tilley as Captain of the 2nd XI, and A. C. Coles has been elected Vice-Captain.

The Club has arranged its first Buffet Dance to be held at the Prince Albert Hotel, Golders Green Road, on Thursday, 28th May. All Old Haberdashers and their friends are cordially invited. Other dates to note are:

Sunday, 5th July: O.H.C.C. v. The President's XI.
Saturday, 11th July: Buffet Dance at Elstree after the matches
v. the School.
Saturday, 29th August: End of Season Club Match.

HOME MATCHES, 1959

May	2nd	1st XI	v. Northwood
	3rd	2nd XI	v. Shenley
	9th	2nd XI	v. Redbourne
	10th	1st XI	v. Old Tauntonians
	16th	2nd XI	v. To be arranged
	17th	1st XI	v. A.D.M. Phillips XI
	18th	2nd XI	v. O.M.T.
	23rd	2nd XI	v. Old Citizens
	24th	1st XI	v. Old Bancroftians
	30th	1st XI	v. Old Ardinians
	31st	2nd XI	v. Brondesbury
June	6th	2nd XI	v. Pinner
	7th	2nd XI	v. Harrow
	13th	1st XI	v. Cockfosters
	14th	1st XI	v. Radlett
	20th	2nd XI	v. Old Millhillians
	27th	2nd XI	v. Old Albanians
	28th	2nd XI	v. N. Mymms
July	4th	1st XI	v. Old Cholmelians
	5th	1st XI	v. President's XI
	11th	School (Chase Lodge)	
	12th	1st XI	v. Cuffley
	18th	2nd XI	v. Hunting Aero
	19th	1st XI	v. Old Albanians
	25th	1st XI	v. Sudbury Court
	26th	1st XI	v. U.C.S. Old Boys

August	1st	1st XI	v. Old Dunstonians
	8th	1st XI	v. Chaseville
	9th	1st XI	v. Elstree
	15th	2nd XI	v. Old Paulines
	16th	1st XI	v. Caterpillars
	22nd	1st XI	v. Old Elizabethans
	23rd	1st XI	v. Brentham
	29th	Club Match	
	30th	2nd XI	v. Totteridge
September	6th	2nd XI	v. Sinclairians

O.H. ATHLETIC CLUB

Chairman: J. G. STAGG

Captain: B. GOATER

Hon. Treasurer: D. COOPER-JONES,
66, The Fairway, Palmers Green, N.13.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:
B. GOODMAN, 56, Litchfield Way, N.W.11.
G. H. HUSBAND, 14, Eaton Rise, W.5.

The four principal Events during the Season are:—

1. *22nd May:* Presentation Supper to V. C. Matthews at Elstree.
2. *9th June:* Match v. School at Chase Lodge, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
3. *22nd June:* Match v. Old Gaytonians and Old Latymerians at O.H. Ground, Theobald Street, Boreham Wood, Herts.
4. *14th July:* Inter Old Boys' Meeting at Old Rutlishians Ground, Poplar Road, Merton, S.W.19.

Other fixtures are as follows:—

1. *28th May:* Match v. Old Gaytonians at Gayton Road, Harrow.
2. *1st July:* Match v. Old Latymerians at Wood Lane, Shepherds Bush, W. 12.
3. *9th July:* Old Gaytonians Relays at Gayton Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
4. *21st July:* Match v. Shaftesbury Harriers at Maccabi Stadium, Hendon, N.W.4.
5. *18th August:* Match v. Ealing Harriers at Drayton Green, W.13.

I am sure all Old Haberdashers will wish to congratulate V. C. Matthews on his success during last Season. He is the first Old Haberdasher to win an International Vest (which is the equivalent of a cap for Rugby). He represented Great Britain in the 120 Yards Hurdles v. The Rest of the Commonwealth, v. France, and also represented England in the Empire and Commonwealth Games.

A. Shrimpton has also had a most successful winter, winning some of the leading Road Races in London. He is regarded as a future Marathon International.

We are always anxious to recruit new members, both Active and Honorary, and any Old Haberdasher who is interested in Athletics and is not already a Member, should communicate with either of the Joint Hon. Secretaries.

O.H. GOLFING SOCIETY

President: W. R. CLEMENS, C.B.E., J.P.

Captain: M. SUMNER

Hon. Secretary: S. THOMPSON,
30, Brookland Hill, N.W.11. *Tel.:* SPEEdwell 4414

The Society's Annual Meeting on 4th October was held as usual at Ashridge Golf Club. The morning round for the President's Trophy was played in somewhat indifferent weather, and was won by George Albutt, making his first appearance with the Society, with the excellent score of 36 points.

Fortified by a very good lunch, the Foursomes were lined up for the afternoon battle when the weather took the upper hand. A real storm soon put this very dry course under water. Still undaunted by this misfortune, the members spent an interesting afternoon reminiscing in the bar about golf and their happy, happy School days!

The following fixtures have been arranged for the Season:

10th June: v. Old Elysians at Finchley Golf Club.

29th July: v. O.H. members of Hendon Golf Club at Hendon.

The latter is a challenge match organised by Gerard Kramers.

The Secretary would be pleased to hear from any Old Boy interested in Golf, and "rabbits" are particularly welcomed in the Society. Two meetings are held each year on the first Saturdays of May and October.

S. T.

O.H. RIFLE CLUB

(Affiliated to N.S.R.A., M.S.R.A. and London & Middlesex R.A.)

President: MAJOR R. W. HEWSON

Hon. Chairman: A. E. MORRIS,
10, Kinross Close, Kenton, Middx.

Hon. Secretary: G. R. POWELL,
83, Langland Crescent, Stanmore, Middx.

Hon. Treasurer: R. B. LYLE,
158, Salmon Street, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Enthusiasm has been well maintained during the past year, and membership has remained constant in spite of the loss of several non-shooting members who supported the Club in its first year. This is due to the keenness of the new members who joined direct

from School and who have helped to keep up the high standard of shooting. This keenness is reflected in the fact that we have been able to run three teams in the Middlesex League in the winter Season, and that the first of these has led its division for most of this period; the second team is lying third and the third team second in their respective divisions.

Thanks to a generous donation from Mr. F. S. Lyle, we have been able to replace two of the Club rifles with B.S.A. Martini Internationals, first-rate small-bore rifles. Although the immediate effect of the change has been a general lowering of averages and the first team being toppled off its perch at the top of its division in the Middlesex League, it is felt that in the long run the general standard of shooting in the Club is bound to be raised considerably. Mr. Lyle also presented the Club with a magnificent Cup, to be awarded annually, and this year B. Fitzgerald won it by narrowly beating J. R. Parker in the final of a handicap Knock-Out Competition, in which almost all the members participated.

For the first time, on the 22nd March, we entertained a visiting team from the School. Possibly because the members of the School team were even less accustomed to the new and heavy rifles than the Old Boys' team, we recorded a handsome win by 574 points to 535. A previous postal match against the School in December also resulted in a win for the O.H. team by 764 points to 758.

The open range season is now once again upon us, and we are looking forward to a full and successful series of visits to Bisley, starting at the end of April. Last year individual members won several prizes and we hope they will be able to repeat their successes, and that the Club will have greater success in the team competitions. This year we have introduced a new half-guinea subscription rate for Old Boys who wish to avail themselves of open-range facilities only.

Details of this arrangement and of any other aspect of the Club can be obtained by writing to the Secretary or Treasurer.

G. R. P.

O.H. RUGBY FIVES CLUB

(Affiliated to the Rugby Fives Association)

Captain and Match Secretary: N. A. PARKER,
"Tredens," Copsewood Way, Northwood, Middx.

Hon. Secretary: J. R. WHITTENBURY,
31, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middx.

Hon. Treasurer: J. ROTHEROE,
12, Barn Hill, Wembley Park, Middx.

Having just concluded our first season as an official minor Club, we are able to report encouragingly on our results. We have proved that we were fully justified in extending our fixture list and intend to lengthen it still further next season, playing a few matches before Christmas.

RESULTS

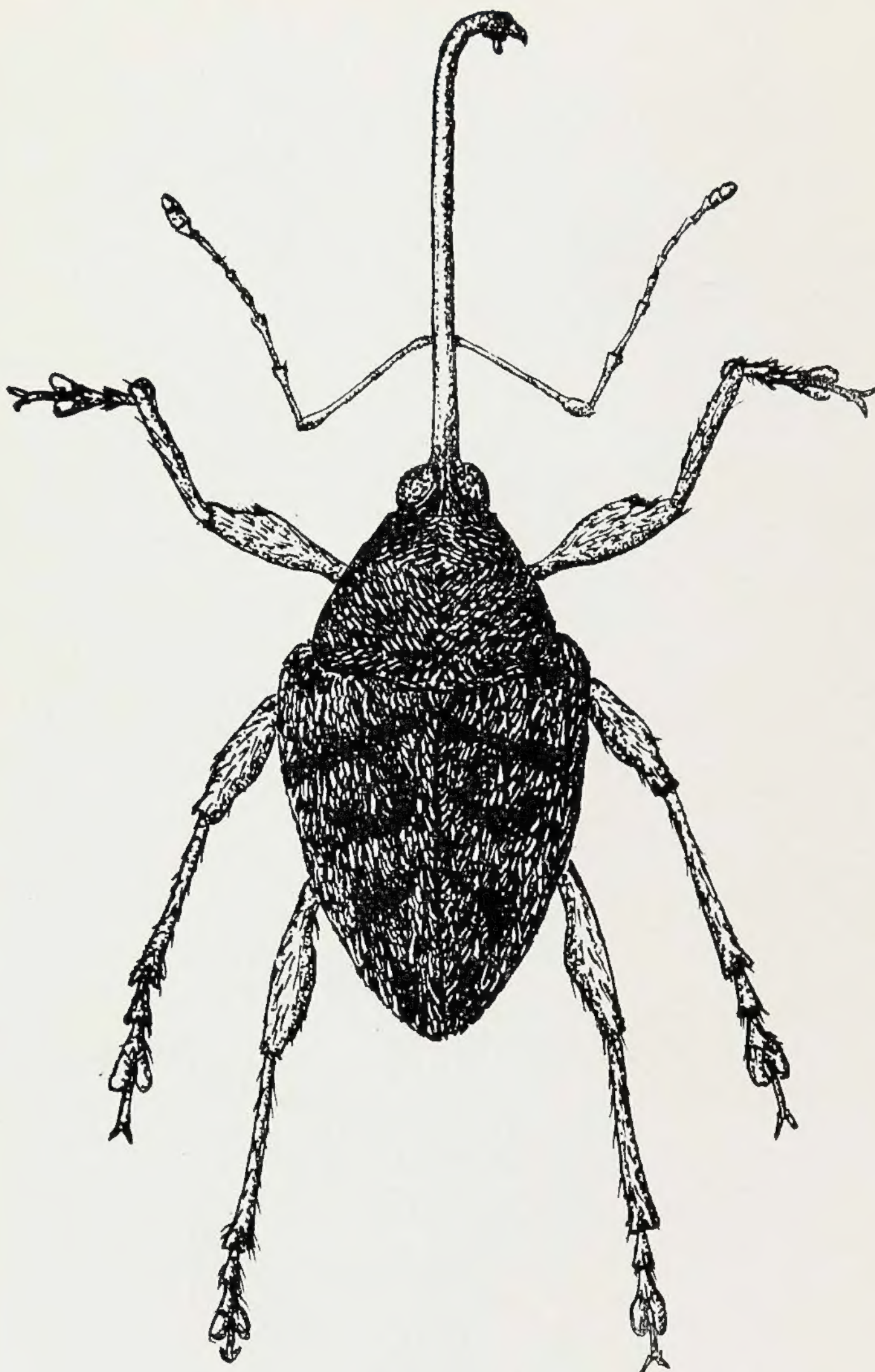
<i>Sat., January 17th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Old Strandians	A.	Lost	79—100
<i>Sat., January 24th</i>	<i>v.</i>	U.C.S. Old Boys	H.	Won	120—40
<i>Wed., February 4th</i>	<i>v.</i>	The School		Won	167—120
<i>Sat., February 7th</i>	<i>v.</i>	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.	H.	Won	108—76
<i>Wed., February 18th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Old Merchant Taylors	A.	Lost	84—118
<i>Tues., February 24th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Old Dunstonians	A.	Lost	86—101
<i>Sat., February 28th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Old Strandians	H.	Lost	80—108
<i>Sat., March 7th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Manchester University	A.	Won	153—147
<i>Sat., March 14th</i>	<i>v.</i>	London University	H.	Lost	93—108
<i>Sat., March 14th</i>	<i>v.</i>	U.C.S. Old Boys	A.	Won	111—87
<i>Wed., March 18th</i>	<i>v.</i>	The School		Lost	129—158
<i>Sat., March 21st</i>	<i>v.</i>	Clove Club	H.	Lost	67—109
<i>Wed., March 25th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Westminster Bank	A.	Won	120—37
<i>Sat., April 4th</i>	<i>v.</i>	Bank of England	H.	Won	100—87

Played 14. Won 7. Lost 7.

The Manchester University match is worthy of special mention. Not only was the long journey a handicap, but Parker seriously injured his hand during the match. This must be classed as our best performance.

Stark and Bryant entered for the R.F.A. doubles championship and reached the Second Round. Stark won the Club Singles competition with Udell, Bryant, and Whittenbury following up. Udell and Robinson were welcomed as new members this season, and we look forward to hearing from anyone interested in the game who would become either a playing or honorary member.

J. R. W.



NUT WEEVIL

Pen Drawing by D. Ridge.

